

24 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 1 to 12.

VOL XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 10, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRESS GOODS

190 pieces 36-inch half wool Saxony Suitings, worth 40c, special
At 15c a yard.
3,000 yards all-wool 36-inch English Homespuns, worth 50c,
At 25c a yard.
200 pieces Scotch Mixtures and Hop Sacking weaves, easily worth 65c,
At 31c a yard.
23 pieces Bomette Stripe Suitings, 54 inches wide and all wool,
At 25c a yard.
39 pieces novelty two-toned Hop Sackings, Illuminated Checks, Panama weaves and Shadow Diagonals, worth from \$1.75 to \$3 a yard,
Now \$1.23 a yard.
2,000 yards all-wool 38-inch Diagonal Serge Suitings, a value of 75c a yard, we offer
Tomorrow at 39c a yard.
63 fine French and German Novelty Pattern Suits, importation cost \$20 and \$22, we offer tomorrow and until sold
At \$10 a suit.
41 fine imported Novelty Pattern Suits, were \$15 and \$18.50, we offer
At \$7.50 a suit:
1,000 Remnants and Dress Lengths of all classes of fine Dress Goods to go
At 25c on the dollar.
63 pieces all-wool 40-in. French Plaids, the \$1 sort, At 73c a yard.

Linens.
Excellent and useful Christmas presents.
Table sets, worth \$8, for \$5.25.
Table sets, worth \$8, for \$5.25.
At 12c—100 dozen Job 22x45 all linen, double huck towels, worth 25c anywhere in the city, not over one dozen to a customer, at 18c each, this week.
At 12½c—Job lot 20x40 Huck Towels, all linen, worth 20c, at 12½c.
At 5c—One lot Linen Buffet Scarfs, worth double.
At 5c—Crash Towels at 5c.
At \$1.25—500 6x4 double chenille table cloths.
At 75c—200 4x4 double Chenille Table Covers, handsome goods, cheap at \$1.25.
At 49c—10 pieces Bleached Table Damask, new patterns and a big item to bargain seekers, worth 75c.
At 35c—20 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, perfectly fast colors, worth 50c.
At 62c—11 pieces 70-inch German Table Damask, soft satin finish, worth 90c, a leader at 62c.
At 99c—110 Marseilles pattern Bed Spreads, tomorrow only, at 99c, worth 90c.

Gloves.

19 dozen ladies' pique gauntlets, worth \$12c for Monday only, at 75c per pair.
Ladies' dressed and pique-kill gloves, large pearl buttons, splendid value at \$1.50, with us this week at 99c a pair.
59 dozen ladies' 16-button length evening gloves in white undressed kid, worth with every other house \$3.50, tomorrow \$1.98 a pair.
63 dozen ladies' cashmere gloves, 50c quality, for tomorrow only, at 25c a pair.

Handkerchiefs.

100 dozens ladies' embroidered and hemstitched Jap. silk handkerchiefs, worth 35c, tomorrow, 10c each.
Ladies' Japanese silk handkerchiefs, hemstitched, 50c kind at 25c each.
190 ladies' printed bordered handkerchiefs, slightly soiled from show display, 31c each Monday.
200 dozen ladies' pure linen, hemstitched, initial handkerchiefs, worth 25c, tomorrow 12½c each.
110 dozen ladies' pure linen embroidered handkerchiefs, worth 50c, special, 25c each.

Notions.

1,000 pieces best Irish linen note paper, five quires to a pound, at 15c per pound.
1,000 packs of envelopes to match, at 5c per pack.
500 books, popular authors, 50c value, 25c tomorrow.
300 gold and silk plated top amber hairpins, worth \$1 in all the jewelry stores, special at 25c each.

Blankets.

\$15 blankets now \$8.90.
\$12 blankets for \$5.90.
\$10 blankets for \$4.60.
500 pairs Mission Hills California blankets worth \$10, special at \$4.60 each.
50 pairs fancy wrapper blankets, all shades, were \$15 a pair, soiled slightly from display, \$6.10 each.
Blue lot horse blankets, weather fastenings, worth \$2, at only \$1 each.
60 extra heavy fancy plush lap robes, \$6.50 value, special \$3.50 each.
200 real elderdown comforts, worth \$6, Monday only, at \$3.50 each.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS!

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

MEN'S heavy undyed natural wool Shirts and Drawers, great value at \$2 a suit, yours Monday
At 59c a garment.
MEN'S fine cashmere all-wool Shirts and Drawers bought to sell at \$5 a suit, now to go
At 95c a garment.
MEN'S white merino and camel's hair Shirts and drawers worth \$1
Special at 50c.
MEN'S extra heavy pure lamb's wool Shirts and Drawers worth \$2.50 each,
Monday \$1.39 each.
MEN'S heavy full regular Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, cheap at \$5 a suit, special
At \$1.21 a garment.
500 Dozen Men's silk Teck Scarfs, satin lined, 50c quality, to go
At 15c each.
300 Dozen Men's silk Teck Scarfs worth 75c, special
At 29 each.
100 Dozen Gents' fine Night Robes, best Muslin, full length, worth 90c,
Monday 50c each.

J. M. HIGH & CO

THE

TRADING PLACE OF THE MASSES

Throw Open Their Doors Wide to

Seekers of Holiday Bargains.

Here your Every Wish can be Gratified, whether it may be for Fancy or Useful Presents. Our selection is all that could be asked; our prices way below any and all would-be competitors.

WE LEAD--OTHERS TRY TO FOLLOW

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

If you are out for a Cloak or Wrap, or have the faintest idea of purchasing one, you should not be unmindful of the fact that we are disposing of all our fine Cloaks and Capes at about 25 cents on the dollar. Now, this is no "bankrupt," "receiver's" or "manufacturer's agent's" sale, but it means simply this: We are "stuck" on Cloaks and are willing to sacrifice them without using any of the artful dodges of some small stores, and when we make up our mind that they must go, they go, if we have to give them away! We have arranged Six Special Lots for Monday, which comprise some of our finest garments, and if you don't take advantage, YOU will be the loser.

Lot 1.—329 Ladies and Misses' Plain Cloth and mixed Cheviot JACKETS, fashionable cut, worth \$7.50 and \$8.00, now \$2.98.

Lot 2 at \$5.00—139 Ladies' fine cloth tailor-made JACKETS, made up from \$10, \$12.50 and \$15 goods, choice at \$5.00 each.

Lot 3 at \$2.50—210 Ladies' imported JACKETS, cape effects, some fur trimmed, all styles of cloth, the \$12.50, \$15, and \$17.50 values of thirty days ago, now \$7.50 each.



Lot 4 at \$12.50—Made up from our fine JACKETS and Coats, braided and fur trimmed, \$18.50, \$20, \$25 and \$27.50 was the price, now \$12.50.

Lot 5 at \$4.50—85 Ladies' Cloth Capes, braid trimmed, best value ever shown at \$8 and \$10, now \$4.50.

Lot 6 at \$20.00—49 Ladies' silk plush, fur-trimmed, satin-lined Capes, extreme late effects, were \$35 and \$40, now \$20 each.

HIGH'S FOR CLOAKS!

Laces and Embroidery.

Job lot of about 5,000 yards fine cambric, nainsook and mull embroideries, worth 10c to 35c a yard, on Bargain counter tomorrow, at 7½c a yard.

Big job lot Linen laces, worth from 15c to 35c a yard, all styles, slaughtered tomorrow at 10c a yard.

Shoes.

Determined to close down our stock of fine shoes by January 1st, we have gone deeper in our fearful slaughter prices. Astonishing values await you now.

At \$2.50—2,000 pairs Ladies' French kid button shoes, common sense and opera heel toe, handsewed, plain and patent leather tip, cork soles and extension; all styles; all sizes; they were \$3.50, \$1.75 and \$6, choice now \$1.25.

At \$2.95—1,600 pairs gents' hand welt shoes congress and lace, plain and cap toe, all styles, worth \$4 and \$5 anywhere and everywhere, Monday morning yours at \$2.95 a pair.

500 Dozen Men's silk Teck Scarfs, satin lined, 50c quality, to go

At 15c each.

300 Dozen Men's silk Teck Scarfs worth 75c, special

At 29 each.

100 Dozen Gents' fine Night Robes, best Muslin, full length, worth 90c,

Monday 50c each.

Hosiery.

200 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, high spiced heel and double toe, worth 25c, at 10c a pair.

175 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hosiery, 40c leaders everywhere, our price for next week, 25c a pair.

50 dozen Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, quality, reduced to 25c a pair.

50 dozen Gents' full regular made Half Hose in Black, Tan and Balbriggan, worth 25c, at 12½c a pair.

100 dozen Gents' Imported Balbriggan Half Hose, extra heavy and full regular made, 17½c, worth 25c.

90 dozen Children's Fast Black School Hose sizes 5 to 8½, sell for 25c, our price 15c.

Visit our hosiery department Monday.

Ladies' Furnishings.

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests and Pants only 48c each.

190 dozen Ladies' heavy fashioned Jersey Vests, worth 75c, we sell Monday at 33½c each.

Big lot of Children's Wool Shirts and Pants, all sizes, all prices, 10c to \$1 each.

Wash Goods.

3,000 yards short lengths, five to fifteen yards good dress calicoes, best make, worth 10c, tomorrow night only 3½c a yard.

2,000 yards oil red calicoes, with black figures, special at 5c a yard.

5,000 yards good outing flannels, at 5c a yard.

200 pieces good style dress ginghams, Monday, 6c a yard.

8,000 yards melange suiting, stylish for winter wear, 12½c, Monday 7½c a yard.

15 pieces of white wool flannel, worth 35c, special at 25c.

20 pieces heavy twilled red flannels, worth 60c a yard, Monday yours three yards for \$1.

FREE

It is a novel sight to see the lightning artist who has possession of our front show window turn out those elegant oil paintings at the rate of ten an hour, which are given away with every purchase of \$1.00 and over at our store. Small charge for frame.

BLACK GOODS

Perhaps you would like to make your mother a handsome present. Then why not a nice Black Dress?

B LACK Silk-warp Henrietta

At 93c worth \$1.50.

B LACK 50-inch Storm Serge, double twill, both sides alike, at

At 25c worth 60c.

54-inch black imported Broadcloths, steam shrunk,

At 98c worth \$1.50.

B LACK imported English Diagonals, all wool, 38 inches wide,

At 39c worth 75c.

SILKS

How about a nice Silk Dress? Nothing would be more appropriate or appreciated.

At 97c—Six assorted styles fine black Dress Silks truly worth \$1.50, this week 97c a yard.

At 89c—Satin-striped Failles, for evening wear, 25 inches wide and \$1.50 value, to go at 89c.

At 73c—Brocaded Satins, exquisite for party or evening wear, worth double this price.

At 49c—37 pieces Satin-striped Pongees and figured-Crepes, regular 75c goods.

All Remnants to be sold at 33 1-3c on the dollar?

Millinery.

Grand closing out sale all this week.

Trimmed hats made at some price; no reason given, all refused.

Untrimmed felt hats and satin crown sailors Monday, 25c each.

Big sale children's white and colored silk caps, choice 50c each.

All feathers, wings and novelties at actual cost.

RIBBONS—Second week of our great ribbon sale. Every yard of ribbon in our store this week is at actual cost.

Special 10c and 15c sale of silk and satin ribbons Monday.

Muslin Underwear.

10 dozen ladies' muslin gowns, lace and embroidery trimmed, special 98c.

12 dozen ladies' muslin gowns, worth \$1.50, to go at 89c each.

Ladies' muslin gowns, 15 dozen, worth \$1.50, big leader tomorrow at 89c each.

Ladies' chemise and drawers, embroidery trimmed, cheap at 25c, special 48c.

1 lot ladies' white aprons, worth 25c to 60c, at 18c each.

Holiday Goods.

Holiday goods usually bear a big profit, but while in New York our Mr. High closed out a stock of a big importer of dolls, bric-a-brac, fancy gloves and handkerchiefs, pictures, pins, rings, oyster shells, brush sets, mirror, onyx tables, easels, pictures, toilet cases, smoking sets, whisk broom holders, inkstands, photograph frames, thermometers, tool chests, sachets, pepper and salts, substantial toys of all kinds and a thousand things one can't think of, which we shall offer at about 50c on the \$1.

Art Department.

Special inducements offered in fine stamped linens. Can't you get something here for a present?

25c sale stamped linens.

50c sale stamped linens.

81c sale stamped linens.

Three lots that not a piece in either worth less than three times these prices.

75 Japanese, black and gold screens, 5½ feet high, worth \$10, now \$5 each.

Umbrella stands, easels and hatracks in great variety.

Oxyn and brass tables, lamp shades and frames.

Lovely Japanese silk draperies for mantels, easels and pictures.

Dolls.

VIVE DUPUY.

Frightened French Deputies Cheer Their Cool-Headed President.

A BOMB THROWN IN THE CHAMBER

Many Members Receive Serious Wounds in the Explosion.

GREAT CONFUSION ON THE FLOOR

In a Moment Dupuy Called the Body Order, as Though Nothing Had Happened.

Paris, December 9.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon in the chamber of deputies. It appears that the chamber was in session and the proceedings being very uninteresting the galleries were not crowded with people.

Suddenly, from the right gallery, a bomb was thrown and fell in the midst of the deputies, causing a loud explosion and a scene of the greatest confusion.

When quiet was restored, it was discovered that nobody was killed outright. Mr. Dupuy rang the bell of the president of the chamber, calling on the deputies to resume their seats. About one-third of the number of deputies present at the time of the explosion obeyed the summons of the president, and when they were seated M. Dupuy arose and said as calmly as if nothing had happened.

"Such attempts should not disconcert the chamber. I invite you to continue your discussions with calmness. When the order of the day has been dealt with, the proper authorities will do their duty." (Long and loud cheers.)

When the cheering had subsided, M. Casimir Perier added: "And the government will visit the attempt with the most severe penalties." (Prolonged cheering.)

M. Dupuy associated himself with M. Casimir Perier's words and amid renewed cheering, the chamber of deputies adjourned. The public left the galleries very slowly, many of the spectators carrying away with them small pieces of iron, splinters of wood or other souvenirs of the explosion.

After the chamber had adjourned, the popular object of a manifestation of sympathy so touching that it brought tears to the eyes of all present. The newspaper men threw themselves before the president of the chamber in order to compliment him upon his coolness and courage, saying that he had given an example much to be admired. And then spontaneously, the deputies, newspaper men and spectators burst out with ringing cheers of "Vive le President Dupuy."

The courageous president of the chamber, who was deeply moved by this manifestation of sympathy and appreciation of his courage, retired from the chamber immediately, too overcome.

The prefect of police and the prosecuting general hurried to the chamber of deputies as soon as they were notified of the outrage and at 7 o'clock p.m. all the entrances of the palais were guarded by gendarmes and but few spectators remained in the vicinity.

The police admit that the contents of the bomb were spread all over the tribune and chamber, and that had it exploded on the floor of the gallery, or more correctly speaking, as it was falling from the gallery, the number of victims would have been very large. The most extreme estimates of the number of people wounded by the explosion in the galleries, which are now confirmed, place the total at fifty, more or less seriously injured. The number contains ten or fifteen deputies, among which are M. Casimiro de Pradine, Le Compte de Tanquinal, Le Clef, etc.

The witnesses of the explosion in the questeur's office, the door is guarded by two armed soldiers and three gendarmes. An officer was on the second floor of the chamber when the bomb was thrown, says that he believes the miscreant was tall and fair and that he had a full beard. The man who threw the bomb, the bomb itself was badly wounded in the arm, as the deadly missile undoubtedly exploded shortly after the bomb was ignited.

In view of the description given by the officer of the man who threw the bomb, the police are keeping a sharp watch over all those who have been injured about the arms, and it is believed that there is quite possible for him to have escaped during the excitement which followed the explosion.

With the Wounded.

The room reserved for the wounded at the Palais Bourbon has only one bed, and it was occupied by a wounded spectator. In the third bureau, the Associated Press correspondent recognized Abbé Lemire, lying, covered with blood, on a matress, supported by a chair. He quavered. He appeared to be suffering great pain. One cot in the same room was a lieutenant or the infantry, who had two fingers on his right hand fractured. The lieutenant was in the tribune from which the bomb was thrown. Other wounded people were found around the walls of the second floor where their wounds were being bathed and dressed. Nearly all of the wounds were on the face, chest or leg. In this bureau, the most serious case was that of a lady who was suffering from a fracture of the knee cap. The wounded limb was placed in spurs. The Associated Press correspondent found the woman in the telephone room. She was badly wounded about the head, from which blood was running freely. Colonel Hasuret, of the Roman army, who was in the chamber of deputies when the bomb exploded was badly wounded about the neck and hands. The colorless showed the Associated Press correspondent a small bomb which he had extracted from the wound in his neck. All the rooms in the Palais Bourbon were this evening converted into temporary hospital wards. Here and everywhere were tables, desks and chairs standing in winter berries, glass and blood stained bandages, with bright and glistening surgical instruments of all kinds were to be seen on every side. Doctors Biet and Godfrey were able assisted by a number of the deputies, who did all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded.

The senior questeur of the chamber of deputies was on guard at the door leading to the Palais Bourgogne and issued permits to the deputies and officers—who desired to do so—to leave the palais in order to reach their families.

The Associated Press correspondent during the evening had an interview with Dr. Mahay, who was prominent among the physicians in giving assistance to the wounded. Dr. Mahay said that most of the wounds were slight, but it was still impossible to give a complete account of their extent, as the projectiles, which were thrown from the bomb, had, in many cases, penetrated the bodies of the wounded people.

President Carnot dispatched a special officer to visit the wounded in his name. It transpires that Deputy Meunier, from the Seine, was the first to be admitted to the chamber, and he was dressed in plain clothing.

Then he led across the sidewalk to the curb, called a faute, motioned him to enter, followed themselves and all three were driven rapidly to the prefecture of police.

The vehicle in which they had departed had scarcely passed out of sight when a second time the door of the Palais Bourbon opened suddenly and two gendarmes, dressed in uniform, were seen entering the building and along with them other injured persons were allowed to depart. The wounded leaned upon the arms of friends, their heads covered with bloody bandages.

The spectacle was heartrending to the excited crowds pressing around the building, and exclamations of anger and sorrow were heard on all sides.

Between the doors, causing internal injuries, which are likely to have serious results.

Arrest of a Suspect.

Late tonight it is announced that the police have in custody a man, who refused to remove his overcoat when requested to do so near the closure of the session of the tribune of the tribune. The man referred to is wounded and was among the first carried out. Another man, who attempted to evade the doorkeeper and escape from the precincts of the bureau is also being closely watched. He is described as wearing a gray suit and as having a light brown mustache. Some of the spectators recognized him as the thrower of the bomb, and is named Lonoc.

At 8 o'clock p.m., all the strangers present at today's sitting of the chamber of deputies, were still being detained at the palais Bourbon. They were promenading in various parts of the building and its galleries. They are of all ranks and ages, and collect in groups and engage in animated discussion of the outrage. Six suspected people, who tried to escape with Lonoc, are detained for examination.

The report of the outrage spread like wild fire through the city. Large groups collected in all the main thoroughfares reading the news in the bulletins on the shop windows, and the accounts published in special editions of the newspaper here, although the latter were meager and unreliable. Two deputies volunteered the following statement: "The bomb was thrown from the gallery above the benches, and broken into which the public is admitted without the formality of presenting a card."

"A fuse was attached to the bomb, which exploded in the air. The report was not very loud, and though the shell exploded contained a mixture of nitro-glycerine and gun powder we could not learn what it was made of. We are of the opinion that the outrage was not directed against any particular party in the chamber, as the bomb was thrown in the direction of an open space, separating the tribune from the first row of benches, and had exploded there the list of fatalities would have been appalling."

Sixty wounded.

The two parties mentioned estimate the number of wounded at sixty-six. Late this evening Deputy Lemire left the chamber leaning on the arm of a friend, General Pilot, who was in the stranger's gallery, was slightly wounded. Relatives and friends of the people detained at the Palais Bourbon, late this evening, crowded around the editor, asking for information, permits and anxiously inquiring for news.

While the editor was giving the news to the two senators for admittance to the chamber, the representative of the Associated Press met the Duc de Broglie, who had obtained, as an extreme favor, permission to leave the building. "What do you think of this?" asked the Associated Press correspondent. "I think," he replied, "that it is an atrocious act. It is a kind of thing that must be put a stop to."

Then, entering a carriage, the duke drove off, exclaiming, "Atrocious, atrocious!"

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DOLE PROTECTS LIL.

She Was Afraid and Asked Him for Guard.

LIL WANTS US TO PENSION HER.

She Would Not be Restored Unless Sure of Support.

PARAMOUR WILSON'S UGLY THREAT.

He Said He Would Kill Editor Smith for Commenting on His Relations With Her Majesty.

Auckland, N. Z., December 9.—(Copyrighted by The Associated Press.)—The steamer Monowai has arrived here. She left Honolulu on November 24th. All was quiet there. The news that President Cleveland intended to restore the queen caused great excitement. It was discussed by excited knots of people on the streets and was generally condemned. The rumor was published in Honolulu papers that the queen was not willing to accept a restoration unless she was assured of the armed support of the United States.

The Hawaiian Gazette, of November 24th, says:

"In the meantime the monarchy is not restored and will not be unless by the armed forces of the United States, whose forces must then continue to support the ex-queen, there may be small differences in the ranks of the party of reform, but we are to day more united and determined than ever to restore the queen. Let us reform, put aside all other and minor things, as surely as there is an eternal justice overriding the affairs of men, so surely will the gross outrage proposed to be done in Hawaii fall of its purpose."

Mr. Bayon on the Question.

London, December 9.—Neither the foreign nor the Hawaiian charge d'affaires have any advices concerning Hawaii from Auckland today. United States Ambassador Bayard, when shown the special dispatch to the Associated Press from Auckland, read it with great interest and said:

"President Cleveland will deal with the queen. Thereupon Wilson caused the arrest of Walter G. Smith, American editor of the Star, here. The day after the charges and announced that when the case came to trial, he would put the ex-queen on the witness stand. This caused great excitement, the royalists saying that they would revolt before they would allow Liliuokalani to stand in the court. Smith was arrested a second time, but in his next issue, renewed the charge.

Wilson then threatened in the presence of the marshal to assassinate the editor.

In the meantime, the annexation party raised a large sum for the editor's defense.

Smith has been arrested and released three times more, but is still publishing his charges against Wilson.

IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

A Special Term of Court Called—Work Started on New Road.

Sanderville, Ga., December 9.—(Special.)

A special term of Washington superior court will be held beginning the first Wednesday in January, 1894, for the purpose of clearing the jail. There are nineteen inmates and the expense of feeding them amounts to about \$25 per month. In order to relieve the county of this expense Ordinary Newell requested Judge Gamble to hold a special term of court and he has issued an order convening court January 20.

The jurors drawn for the new September term will be required to serve.

One of the most important cases on the criminal docket is that of Hun Rogers, the white capper, charged with killing Janus Lawrence and William Downs last May. The latter was one of the attacking party and was accidentally shot.

Nearly all of the other criminal cases are for minor offenses.

Work has begun on the construction of the new railroad from Toccoa to Sandersville, having been let to Johnson & Pritchard. This road is a necessary link between the commercial prosperity of Sandersville, as it is a way station since the lease of the Sandersville and Toccoa road to the Augusta Southern and cannot get the same rate of freight without terminal facilities.

The Central railroad has been running a line of drays from Toccoa to Sandersville since the lease and all freight is taken on the Central of the consolidation.

The new railroad company has made satisfactory arrangements with the Central for terminal facilities at Toccoa, and no connection will be made with the Central.

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Detective McMonnegan's Story.

Dedicated to A. Conan Doyle.

By Julian Harris.

Written for The Constitution.

DON'T know how long I had been sitting with my feet resting on the table in front of me when Detective McMonnegan walked in. It was the first time I had seen him in five months, and he was looking thin and wore one arm in a sling, though his ruddy complexion had not deserted him.

"That was too bad about Holmes," were his first words; we hardly ever exchanged the names of our compatriots or confederates. I nodded my head, but said nothing, as I knew that he and Holmes had been great friends before he came over from the old country.

"Sherlock might have done better," he continued, thoughtfully, as he walked to the window. I laid down my pipe, first taking a long draw, and then puffed it out slowly, watching it curl gently about in the warm inner air; it floated upward and rolled out of sight.

"Marlboro mixtures, 20 cents per pound," said he, while I looked at him in amazement, for he had never known me to use anything but Yacorn's best.

"Holmes could have done better," he went on, reflectively. "He was a good fellow, though His great mania was his desire to force the mysterious into his cases. No matter how simple a clue was, he always managed to make it appear difficult. A bit of charcoal colored sand would volumes to him, and if one footprint was deeper than the other he always knew whether it was a corn, a sprained ankle or what that caused it. I must confess that I was surprised to hear that he had been virtually outwitted by Dr. Moriarity. You know," he added apologetically, "I have just learned of my friend's death. It all happened nearly a month ago, while I was at work on the Dusenberry case in south Georgia."

Detective McMonnegan rubbed his hand briskly through his curly hair, and accepted the chair that I showed towards him with my foot. I knew that a good story was coming. He looked at me quizzically and then diagnosed my state of mind with his usual correctness.

"Sulking," said the detective. "City editor told you to get up some sort of a story—interview, maybe, with a certain political man—he wasn't at the hotels."

I smiled faintly and McMonnegan rubbed his hair with his good hand, fished a card out of his vest pocket and handed it to me. There was an address on it; I smiled again. My story was as good as written.

"I'll tell you," said the detective, "about this"—and he touched his crippled arm. "When I heard of the Dusenberry murder which, as you know, was five months ago on yesterday week"—McMonnegan had peculiar way of describing time elapsed.

"I went immediately and reached Georgia town, and after the murderer was recognized at once by the marshal of the town, John Cogswell, as the great English detective, thanks to your horrible newspaper cut and worse story."

The marshal suspected no one; no one was suspected. Rumor had fastened upon no one there was no rumor. But the marshal did think that the deed was committed by a negro. He gave me his report. I found my husband's small pipe of tobacco in his right hand vest pocket, and that it had not been found on his person when his clothes were examined. A white man would have left the tobacco," announced the marshal.

"We walked rapidly towards the house of the murdered man and arrived just as the coroner's jury was empaneled. The coroner was Dr. Ballard. At the inquest I learned that the dead man was quite rich, and pretty stingy. He lived by himself, and was supposed to have money concealed in his house. Apparently he had no enemies. The night of the murder was a dark one, and the earth was very dry, as there had been no rain for several days. Marshal Cogswell, Saloonkeeper John Martin and a butcher named Joe Kellogg were standing in front of Martin's saloon about 11 o'clock at night and had seen Dusenberry going towards home with a basket on his arm. The three went inside the saloon to get a drink before the saloon was closed. Dusenberry hardly had time to get to the bridge when the three heard some one striking at the door of the saloon and crying for help. The door was thrown violently open and in staggered old man Dusenberry, blood streaming down on one side of his wrinkled face from a wound on his head.

DIAGRAM OF LOCATION.
Palace Lines Indicate the Road. A—Doorway of Saloon. B—Blood at Dr. Ballard's Gateway. C—Blood on Bridge. D—Dusenberry's Home.

Locking the door as quickly as they could the marshal, the saloonkeeper and the butcher rushed out of the place, stopping only long enough to lock the door, leaving the lamps burning brightly. In the meantime Dusenberry had run out and stood waiting by Dr. Ballard's gate, where a pool of blood had formed on the ground. He kept on to the bridge where he fell, gasping, "murder, robbers!" This fall was evidenced by a second pool of blood. No weapon was found near the scene, but it was common conjecture that a cudgel had been used. Dusenberry was then carried by the three men to his house, where they entered by forcing the side door. He expired shortly after he was placed in bed. His pockets were wrong side out, and his basket was missing. The coroner's jury returned a verdict, "dead by a murderous weapon, held in the hands of some unknown person."

"I examined the dead man's skull closely and discovered that instead of one or two crushing blows, there were the marks of a number of heavy blows with a weapon that must have been a great deal smaller than a slung-shot. The old man's cranium had been broken in no less than seven places about the size of my thumb-nail. Here was a possible clue. Dr. Ballard and I removed the entire side of the broken portion, leaving the skull intact."

"I examined the skull closely that night, but could imagine no weapon that would produce such a result. The evidence of the three men I carefully sized. There was the blood; all swore alike, and their sworn statements were not controverted. But the question with me was—how did the old man walk over two hundred yards with his skull broken in half a dozen places? I had been so busy at the inquest examining the wound that I forgot the marshal's statement. He had told me that Dusenberry had a small piece of tobacco in his right hand vest pocket. At the inquest he swore with the butchers and saloonkeeper that there was nothing in the old man's clothes, as his pockets had been turned inside out."

"How did the marshal know anything about the tobacco? Was the next matter to turn to."

"The next morning I approached the marshal and casually asked him for a ch-

village, but no clew to the writer yet. One day the cabinet maker of the village, who had often talked to me about the case, stopped me and began his routine questions. There was something about him that invited confidence—from his side, he leaned across the table and opened a desk and took a piece of writing paper voluntarily. I held it up to the light. The water mark was the same as that on the marshal's note. In a corner of the desk lay a torn piece of paper. Its ragged edges fitted exactly to the note's. I confronted the owner and demanded of him why he had written for his actions towards me. He confessed to believe that he knew something about it. At first I was met with a denial—but he fairly unbuttoned himself. He told me that a negro boy, a son of one of his father's slaves, had confided to him the secret of his existence. The negro was afraid to say anything about it, knowing well enough that it would mean hanging to him to break the oath of three white men, perfumed though they would be, against him. The cabinet maker said that he had written the note to see if the negro's story was true, and, if possible, to frighten the master away.

"My informant said that the negro lived on the other side of the swamp. The mystery of the tracks disappeared. The negro would have chewed it. It tallied with the piece I had received from Marshal Cogswell. The marshal's brand was something good, for it was his boast that he chewed only the best."

"There was the first link. I went to the saloon and talked pleasantly with the saloon keeper and informed him that I knew the negro that committed the murder. I had tried to get a drink the day of the inquest but the saloon had been closed. I glanced up at the lamps, remembering the testimony of all three that they were left burning brightly. All four of them were half full of oil. The saloon keeper had not lit them the night before, nor were they lit the night previous, for they would have been full. The lamps had not been left burning on the night of the murder at all. Dusenberry's death was the result of a coolly carried out plot."

"There then remained two things to account for. How did the blood get by Dr. Ballard's gate and on the bridge? Why should all three men seek for Dusenberry's death? A question to be decided was, where did the murder take place? The blood by the gate of Dr. Ballard's was pure. A butchers boy had cut off his foot and had held it by the gate with the glass and tied up his injured member with a handkerchief. I discovered the source of the blood on the bridge by accident. I was stooping over it that afternoon, when a grinning negro came up, and after some questions volunteered that it was some of his. He had fallen off the bridge, tripping up on a rotten plank, and mashed his lips and nose. The swollen pores bore ample evidence that he was telling the truth."

"It was not too slow to find out that the butcher, who kept the shop next to the saloon, the marshal and the saloon keeper were in partnership in the saloon, and that upon the saloon Dusenberry held a mortgage. The mortgage was the probable motive for the deed. The case was beginning to unravel. This day I secured the key of Dusenberry's house from Dr. Ballard, the coroner, and went to examine it thoroughly. I was fully convinced that the marshal had been committed in the murdered man's house. I knew that Marshal Cogswell was not a fool by any means, and it was evident that he was the leading spirit. He encouraged me whenever he chanced to meet me



"I ASKED HER TO TAKE A SEAT AND CALM HERSELF."

result. The marshal was on the scene immediately after the man disappeared through the back window. He broke the door down, and was very excited and pale. His actions removed all my doubts as to who my assailant was. The next morning I heard of the disappearance of both the marshal and the butcher.

"For two days I heard nothing of either, but the next morning the body of the butcher was found in the swamp, a bullet hole in his head. When the ball was taken out it tallied with the one I had had extracted from my shoulder. For a week I worked, but no trace of the marshal could I discover. He had left his residence in a pretty way, having given his wife a good scrip over his husband's disappearance, behind, and I immediately made her acquaintance."

I laughed and let my feet fall off the table with a thud.

"I felt," continued the detective, hurriedly, "that the woman knew her husband's whereabouts, and kept watch over him for ten days after his husband's mysterious disappearance, she left Greentown and went to Columbus, Ga., and I was with her, wearing a heavy beard as a disguise. Her entire manner was changed, and she appeared to be in the best of spirits. I gave her a letter to be delivered to relatives in Columbus, and sent word that an old friend of her husband's wanted to see her. She came. After some conversation, I handed her a letter, sealed in a plain white envelope, and stamped. In the border of the stamp had made my name, my name, my name. Mrs. Cogswell shrank back, when I asked her to mail the letter to her husband, and declared that she did not know his address. I told her to take the letter and send it to him if she should learn it within the next year. I followed her down the stairs and saw her enter a drugstore. She came out a few minutes later, the corner was a mail box, but she walked hurriedly by. She went entirely around the block, and I followed her in time to see her stop at this same box and drop a letter in. I went to the postoffice inspector, and the body was posted at once. There were five lines in two addresses in the same hand and three addresses had been written by women. Two of this three were addressed to men. My letter was not among them. It was evident that she had torn off the envelope and put it in a new one. I copied the subscriber of the two letters last mentioned. A letter was sent for Mrs. Cogswell and showed her the addresses, first one and then the other. At the second she gave the least start, caught it from me eagerly, as quickly handed it back and laughed hysterically. It was addressed to 'Mr. Ezezel Hartwell, Blueville, S. C.'

"I won't be long getting to Blueville, S. C. Ezazel Hartwell was the postmaster, and a relative of the marshal's wife. It didn't take me long, either, to discover that Mrs. Cogswell had simply placed my letter, envelope and all, in a second envelope. The postmaster simply remarked, 'I don't understand,' and I said, 'I found the letter in the address of Mr. Ezezel Hartwell, Hawkington, Tenn.' To Hawkington I went, and found that it was a mountain town of 500 inhabitants, and was ten miles away from any railroad. I stayed in the town but three days—as a drummer I found Marshal Cogswell, clean-shaven and looking ten years younger—and married again, as though he had just come out of a honeymoon. There was a pretty veil before me. Concentrated in one man were two murderers, a bigamist and the genius of Dr. Moriarity. It was something easy to get copies of his second marriage certificates and license; his photograph I secured also. Then back to Greentown, Ga., I hurried to gather the documentary evidence of his first marriage. My next trip was to Columbus, where I dropped a note to Mrs. Cogswell.

"She answered it quick enough, possibly just a little quicker than I had anticipated, and it was certainly late enough at night. I think it was 10:30 o'clock when she came. She was hounding her husband for Dusenberry's murder. I asked her politely enough I am sure, to take a seat and calm herself, since she was entirely wrong; and, besides, that murder was a very serious thing to contemplate, much-the-less to carry into effect."

"Opening the door I entered and began an investigation, which, as you will see, involved other complications that resulted in material developments, after facts were disclosed from a hitherto unknown source. Going into the room where the murdered man's body had lain, I looked about closely. The first sign of disorder was an open ink bottle—new one—with no stopper visible, nor could I find one. There was no pen to be discovered. In the corner where the three rooms joined there was a pair of pocket and this I pulled aside. To my utter astonishment there were two large rings of dry dirt, remains of footprints once mud-fresh tracks at that."

"But about the dry weather," I interrupted. "You said—"

"Exactly, exactly," continued McMonnegan. "I was baffled for the time. I see that you will say, 'How could you know the results without taking you there?' I will give you the results without taking you there. Near the head of the bed I found a bullet. Several of these wrapped in a handkerchief would cause the wounds that appeared on Dusenberry's skull. I examined it closely with my microscope and there was the least trace of blood. It might have broken through the cloth. I recognized the bullet and its distinctive marks were more so. She informed me that she was going to kill me, if not for one thing, for the other. I showed her the proofs, talked vehemently and rapidly and explained the situation to her—doing my best to get her revolver without arousing her suspicions. 'And here,' I wound up in deep accents, 'is your false-hearted husband's photograph!' She seized it with both hands, letting it fall to the floor. I slipped it into my pocket. At first she did not recognize him, then she burst into tears and left the room weeping violently and kissing the picture between times. I was satisfied; my life was worth more to me than the photo."

"I left with the postoffice inspector to take a watch on Mrs. Cogswell. When I stepped off the train at the nearest place to Hawkington, I was handed a telegram. 'Good God!' was my first exclamation when I read it, 'the woman has committed suicide!'

"I interrupted. "Exactly, exactly," kept on Detective McMonnegan, without giving me a chance to finish my sentence. "I went right on

and put Cogswell Marchfield, alias Marshall Cogswell under arrest.

"About the requisition papers? You never mentioned them," said I.

"Exactly," continued the detective. "I didn't have any, as you know there's too likely to be something wrong with them, and to lose your mind—" I nodded vigorously. "So I informed him for bigamy. The father of his second wife, the only mystery I never solved—announced that he would help me prosecute him to the full extent of the law. I went into the cell where the marshal had been placed. told him all he had told you and ended his hearing him. I brought him down completely, told me he had suffered, how his wife suffered and begged me to prosecute him first for bigamy, so that he could live as long as possible. I made him sign a paper—a confession in to—in the presence of the law. Then I told him I was going to Georgia for his acquisition. In my editor's desk I found a note in its recital, 'How did it all end?'

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TALK OF ALL KINDS.

An Enthusiastic Cleveland Man's Views on Recent Events.

A SUGGESTION FOR JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES

There Can Never Be a Negro State—An Alleghany Romance with an Atlanta End to It.

Perhaps there was no more ardent advocate of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the presidency than Cashier Jacob Haas, of the Capital City bank. In season and out of season he has extolled the wisdom and patriotism of the president. The recent message of Mr. Cleveland, however, has not been altogether satisfactory to Mr. Haas.

"Why," said he, "the idea of taxing corporations and exempting individuals is the most absurd proposition ever made to the people. It means that all the idle wealth of the country is to be exempt, while the property of the poor, the trust funds of widows and orphans, invested in active business, is to be laid under heavier tribute. Here are our railroads now under receivership all over the country. Not only have they gone down under the exacting already made, but under a corporate income tax the man does not live who would ever see them on their feet again. Every widow with \$100 invested in a share of stock from which she expects to get a return will be taxed, while the big money princes of New York and Boston will go free. Yes, sir, I am in favor of an income tax upon individuals, one which will increase in amount as the income grows larger. If money is to be protected by the state, let the money pay its tribute, not according to the size of people who happen to have it, but according to the count. I confess I cannot see why Mr. Cleveland has taken the stand he has. He is certainly not considering the situation of the country at large, outside of the exclusively money centers. I am also in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bonds, and I hope that congress will go to work and carry out the wishes of the people."

"Yes," said Mr. D. A. Beatie, who was standing by, "it does look like Mr. Cleveland is taking every means known to the interests of the human mind to nullify the demands of the Colorado platform. He pays no attention to it whatever."

With a quiet smile he walked away.

A talk with a leading spirit of one of the local bar and building associations gave sharp point to what Mr. Beatie said:

"A pretty young school teacher," said he, "keeps up five shares in this association. You ought to see the pride with which she pays her assessment every month, as by this means she hopes to buy a home for her widowed mother and her little sister, whom she is raising. Another ten shares is being carried by two brave little boys in their mother's name. They get the money by selling time and labor for the purpose, and mean that having sucked the protective tariff orange dry, they now want to begin on the free raw material lemon. New England is essentially selfish, and when you see the congressmen from that section advocating any given policy, it behoves you to look around for the syndicate which is hidden around somewhere conveniently near, with the Boston patriot in on the ground floor."

Charles Patterson, who is a frequent visitor to Atlanta, always moving around as a foot passenger, has been one of the figures in a social sensation in Allegheny, Pa., it seems that Charles, who was about sixty years old, was the son of Samuel Patterson, a wealthy resident of Allegheny. He had two brothers. Twenty-nine years ago Charles married the daughter of a prominent and wealthy family of Medeville, Pa. He took his wife home and began his married life with his widowed mother and brothers. He enlisted in the union army and went to the front. Charles had been home from the war only a short time when a traitor family member reported him and he suddenly disappeared. The family made every effort to find him, but without avail. His wife remained with the family. Eight years ago Mrs. Samuel Patterson died, and the estate was divided between the other two brothers. Thomas, who had admired the wife's constancy, loved her in silence. After twenty-five years with no tidings of the missing husband, she yielded to the pleadings of Thomas and became his wife, just two years ago. On Thursday of last week the two were re-united, surprised by the appearance of the missing husband. After a brief conference with the wife Charles left, and his whereabouts and intentions are unknown. Charles is now gray and bent with years. He has wandered about the country. Fortune has not favored him, and he shows the effects of suffering. The last time he was in Atlanta he was in the company of old Limerick.

A Georgia schoolmaster was one of the most prominent figures in bringing the Hawaiian politics to the notice of the world at large. His name was Walter H. Gibson, and he taught school around Hartwell, where many of his old pupils still reside. As there was no more money in schools than there now, Mr. Gibson disappeared. After a lapse of over thirty years letters were received in Hartwell from Honolulu, in which Walter H. Gibson made inquiry for some of his old friends. He had drifted out over the Pacific until he reached Honolulu, where he became first a ward politician, then a counsellor of state, and finally premier. It was largely through him that Americans established their prestige on the islands. About eight years ago he became the victim of a revolution, and reached San Francisco, on his way to Hartwell, where he died.

The other day a number of gentlemen were discussing the race issue in the Kimball house, when Colonel John Temple Graves's idea of a negro state was mentioned. Said a gentleman who was an interested bystander:

"All talk about building up a negro state is the mere moonshine. The laws of physiology show that propagation can only exist under the triumphant feeling of superiority. In the animal kingdom we read of whole species becoming extinct, not that there was not room enough for life, but that the creatures became imbued with the feeling that they were always in danger. This sense of fear has an effect on fecundity, and to the same ratio death to death is to be attributed the complete extinction of their kind. The destruction of the buffaloes and antelopes of the west is in point. The Indians have ceased to have large families, from the repressing sense of the white men's presence. They are not only dying out, but sterility has struck them as a sweeping disease. With the negro it will be the same. Having less sensitiveness than even many animals, they are longer in becoming conscious of their condition. Education, however, gives them a knowledge of the limitations by which they are surrounded, and you can look for it that where the colored farmhand of 1865-75 had families of six to ten, the family of the future will be only two or three. The presence of a superior force is death to

This idea is suggested to Colonel Graves for dissection.

There is no doubt but that some of the complaints about hard times in rural districts are well founded. I was talking the other day to a lady in Cobb County who rents out her land to several croppers. One day a cropper came to her, and seeing a large number of garden settings, asked for some.

"Come around and set out my garden," said she, "and I will give you all you want."

The next day the lady in passing the cropper's cabin, asked him if he was going to set out her garden. His wife, who had not a second garment to her back, answered:

"No, indeed, John is going to be nobody's nigger."

The result was that this couple had no garden, were hard up at the end of the year, and moved into another neighborhood to enter upon another year of listlessness.

The lady in telling the incident, said:

"There may not be much money to put in bank in a farm, but there is a living in it."

The same lady told of another incident which took place within the last two months. One of the farmhands in that neighborhood came to her and said:

"I am going to Atlanta to get work. I know Jones and Smith and Jenkins, all of whom get big money, and work only ten hours a day. I hate to leave the farm, but, you know, I can do so well that it is my duty to go."

About three weeks later he returned.

"Those people are not doing half so well as I thought," said he. "All they get them have to pay for, rent and food, and lots of them haven't got even that. I found people huddling up over little lumps of coal they found on the street, and even people who had nothing to eat. There was distress I had never heard of before. There is no money on the farm, but I can get a living, and have some contentment with it."

This is but an example of thousands of cases. The cities are overcrowded, while farming lands are lying idle. There is bread in the land and hunger in the city.

The other day a letter was received in this city from London, England, saying that at the "Travelers' Rest," among other institutions, there were two from Atlanta, Tracey, Hambright and Whitehall street, and Moses Heath, 24 South Fourth street. A visit to 612 Whitehall street disclosed the fact that it was the extreme end of the street, just before West End is reached. An old woman at a wash tub explained that Tracey was her son-in-law; that with Moses Heath he went to Florida for work on a railroad; that he went to Brunswick, where he was to go out on a ship. In this way evidently he was stranded in England with his companion. It was a long trip for him to take, and the mystified old woman was at a loss to know where London or England was.

The superior court judge, in the exercise of his office, is an important factor in increasing or diminishing the tax burdens of a county. While the county may have efficient officers, who trim expenses at every point and curtail even necessary outlays in the interest of economy, all is brushed away when court week comes and an indolent, inefficient or reckless judge opens court.

The acceptance of a dinner invitation, breaking in time, the favor extended an attorney, in wilfully killing time, or the postponement of cases, which money and authority could push to trial piles up, on which the county must pay. Talking to a visiting county official yesterday he said:

"Our county finances were in excellent shape when the judge came along. Through one extraneous cause or another, time was killed, jury fees were piled up, and all our scrapping was nullified."

This shows how necessary it is that when the legislature is electing a judge as much attention should be given to his business ability as to his personal qualifications.

Now President Cleveland proposes to send his tax collector down to levy tribute on these widows and orphans, who, at self-sacrifice,

are trying to save their earnings against a rainy day, while he will exempt such men as Mr. E. C. Benedict, who runs a pleasure yacht in summer, and Mr. Isadore Strauss, who he's organize anti-snapper conventions by way of political diversion."

"The New England states," said Mr. Anthony Murphy, as he stood on the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, "having gotten all they could out of the protective tariff, are now anxious for free raw materials. Their main idea is to keep the price of these materials down, and mean that having sucked the protective tariff orange dry, they now want to begin on the free raw material lemon. New England is essentially selfish, and when you see the congressmen from that section advocating any given policy, it behoves you to look around for the syndicate which is hidden around somewhere conveniently near, with the Boston patriot in on the ground floor."

On the Right Line.

From The Chicago Record.

A tax upon the net incomes of corporations will be equivalent to taxing only the incomes, large or small, of individuals held in common by these corporations. It will be necessary, therefore, in order to induce investment of capital in stocks, for the net income of such corporations to be sufficient in demand to pay to the tax and have for dividend a percentage equal to the amount that might be derived by the investor from an investment other than in stocks. This will have a deterrent influence on those who contemplate investment in the stock of corporations.

PEA JAY.

Headache and Dyspepsia.

William E. Rockwell, No. 512 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, says:

"I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indisposition brings on a fit of indigestion, followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies which were recommended, as certain cures by loving friends, but none was of use. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with BRADRETH'S PILLS. For the first week I took two pills every night, then one pill for thirty nights; in that time I gained three in weight, and never have had an ache or pain since."

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PEA JAY.

On the Right Line.

THE BONDS KILLED.

The Senate Takes Adverse Action on the Committee Report.

NOT ONLY REFUSE INTEREST
But Refuse to Pay the Principal to Hays and Scott.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE SENATE

The State Bank Bill Passes the Senate. To Buy in the Northeastern Road. Other News of the Session.

The senate killed the Kibbee bond bill.

The bonds which the house declared should be paid were knocked out by the upper house.

There was a lively argument over the matter, and able speeches were made on both sides. The finance committee had voted in favor of the payment of the bonds with interest after maturity, but the committee's recommendation to pay interest was voted down and adverse action was also taken as to the payment of the bonds themselves.

Argument for the Amendment.

First came the amendment which was strongly advocated by Senator Jenkins, Senator C. W. Smith, Senator Daley and Senator Fleming, while it was opposed by Senator Hatcher, Senator McAfee and Senator Humphries.

Senator Jenkins declared that the United States supreme court decisions about liability as to interest—which were cited in the house—did not apply to this case.

Senator Hatcher said he would vote for the Hays bonds but not the Scott bonds.

Senator Daley urged that the senate do not stamp the seal of repudiation upon these valid obligations and tarnish the fair name of the state. He declared that the opposition was simply the outcroppings of the spirit of repudiation.

Senator Fleming believed "if we owe the debt we owe the interest, but as I believe we owe the debt I shall vote for principal and interest."

Senator Humphries declared that Georgia has never repudiated a single dollar of honest debt, but he didn't believe this was honest.

The amendment, which was to add interest to the vote was:

Ayes—Messrs. Chambers, Corpuz, Deley, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Jenkins, Johnson, Persons, Plason, Rembert, Robbie, Smith of the fifteenth; Smith of the thirty-fourth; Smith, of the forty-first; Wilson of the thirteenth and Wilcox—16.

Nay—Messrs. Brainerd, Crawford, Durand, Hatcher, Butcher, Humphries, McAfee, Mark, Moore, Reeves, Robinson, Simmons, Smith, of the nineteenth, Thompson, Whitaker, Wilson, of the eleventh, Wooten, Wright, of the thirty-eighth—19.

So this motion was lost.

The argument on the main question then began.

Mr. Reese Opposes Payment.

Mr. Reese then moved to disagree to the report of the committee and supported his motion in a speech of some length. He paid a handsome tribute to Judge Kimball, but he did not find the friend of his father before him, but a stern sense of duty would make him oppose the payment of these bonds.

"We must remember," he argued, "that the men who were active in the transaction of those days have passed away; but it is a very strong argument to contend that the committee after committee have reported favorably on the bonds, legislature after legislature has refused to pay the bonds."

Mr. Reese expressed the opinion that these bonds are closely connected with Clews and his transaction. He gave a review of the various affairs which the people found themselves—"the chaos wrought by Bullock, Clews and Kimball." He read at length from the report of Dr. Bozeman, who reported that there were cogent reasons to believe that these bonds were part and parcel of those which had been paid Clews as state agent. He argued that the same facts exist in the affidavit of one Briggs who, he said, had under oath testified to an act of the Georgia legislature, which did not take place until four months after the affidavit was made.

"Now I don't mean to suggest that there is anything wrong in the settlement of this question, but the gentlemen who are now arguing the payment of these bonds," he said, "but I believe there is a conspiracy to force the state to pay bonds that have already been paid. I am not willing to put my hand on the poor people of this country and tell them that Henry Clews is a scoundrel, for if I do, I shall never lend my aid to pay these bonds."

Mr. Reese's speech was undoubtedly the strongest that has been made against the bill before the general assembly.

Mr. Robe's Pointed Statement.

Mr. Robe made a short argument, but a very pointed one. "I have," said Mr. Robe, "been in possession of Dr. Bozeman's report for the past twelve years and have studied it through and through. I do not intend to controvert any point special that the committee took up twenty years ago, says, but I want to call to his attention one little fact connected with these bonds. If they have ever been paid there is no record in the treasury that they have even been paid; if they were ever paid by Clews & Co. there is no evidence that Clews was ever given credit for the payment. The committee appointed investigated fully the bill, the state agent and made him present his vouchers and only gave him credit for that which he presented vouchers. If he ever paid these bonds he was never given credit for them, and the state has never paid them."

Senator Jenkins Favors Payment.

A very strong and able speech in favor of the payment of the bonds was that of Senator Jenkins, who replied to Senator Reese. He argued by saying that he knew he was on the majority side of this question, but he felt that it was a time when the senate should rise above any question of popularity. He knew, he said, that it was unpopular in Georgia to talk of paying any bonds which were due twenty years ago, and he knew, too, that the mere mention of the name of Henry Clews in connection with a Georgia bond, no matter how good or when issued, was enough to drown it.

"I hope this senate will not yield to prejudice or unpopular clamor," continued Senator Jenkins. "I deny absolutely that Henry Clews or his firm ever had anything to do with these bonds and I am ready to prove it."

Mr. Jenkins quoted from Dr. Bozeman's own report to prove what he had said. He referred to the nineteen special reports on these bonds, all of them favorable, and spoke of the high character of the men who conducted these investigations and conducted these investigations. As to the statement made by Senator Reese about the Briggs affidavit, he showed that the affidavit of Mr. Briggs was based on a circular letter issued by the officers of the state in 1871, and not on the action of the legislature, but on the action of the audited accounts, as had been claimed by Mr. Reese.

Mr. Jenkins went into details concerning the ownership of these bonds, claiming that there was absolutely no ground upon which to question their being valid, outstanding and unpaid obligations of the state.

Senator Wilson Opposes Payment.

Senator Clemons Wilson opposed the payment of the bonds. "It is not," said he, "an question of repudiation, but a question of principle." He claimed that the fact that the bonds were past due when they went into the hands of the present hold-

ers was evidence that the holders were not innocent purchasers.

Senator Robe's Strong Speech.

Mr. Robe called the previous question, and, under the rules, the chairman of the committee had twenty minutes to close in, which he gave to Mr. Daley.

"We cannot afford to pander to public sentiment in this matter," said Mr. Daley. "It is our duty to vote according to our honest convictions, no matter how it may offend the public." The author of the argument against the bonds, said he, "is Dr. Bozeman's report. I can show that he was no doubt perfectly honest, he made mistakes."

Mr. Daley quoted from the Bozeman report to show that his figures did not tally. Dr. Bozeman said that the Hays and Scott bonds were not presented for registration, and yet he himself registered the Hays bonds, and within the time prescribed by the act of 1871.

Mr. Daley denied that the Hays bonds passed into the hands of the present holders after maturity. Even under the report of Dr. Bozeman it is shown that the Hays bonds could possibly have an reflection cast on them, and Mr. Daley argued that there was no possible taint on them.

"The state has never paid these bonds," said he. "If Henry Clews did pay them he was never given credit for payment and he could not have paid it with the state's money. The records of the state show that clearly."

Mr. Daley went quite fully into the argument in favor of the payment of the bonds, answering all the arguments advanced by the other side. He concluded with an appeal to the senate to pass this legislation, which he claimed was just and valid.

The Vote Taken.

On Senator Reese's motion to disagree to the favorable report of the committee the vote was 21 to 11, so the favorable report was disagreed to.

Then on the passage of the bill, it was defeated by the same vote.

The motion to kill the bill were Messrs. Chambers, Corpuz, Daley, Dennard, Fitzgerald, Fleming, Jenkins, Persons, Rembert, Robbie, Smith of the thirty-fourth, Smith of the forty-first, Wilson of the thirteenth and Wilcox.

Those opposing the bill were Messrs. Blakely, Clark, Hill, Hopper, Johnson, Johnson, McAfee, Monk, Moore, Pinson, Reeves, Robinson, Sirman, Smith of the fifteenth, Smith of the nineteenth, Thompson, Whitaker, Wilson of the eleventh, Wooten, Wright of the thirty-eighth.

The State Bank Bill Passed.

The Veach bill came up as a special order in the senate and a highly interesting discussion was held.

Mr. Persons opened it with a brief statement of the features of the bill, incidentally paying a very handsome compliment to the author of the bill, Mr. Veach. He spoke in high terms of the gentleman from Bartow, and presented briefly the reason why, in his opinion, this bill should pass.

Mr. Rembert made a motion to adjourn the bill, making a motion to disagree to the report of the committee. He declared his unalterable adhesion to the democratic platform and as favoring state banks; but he agreed that it is unwise and impracticable to pass such a law at this time. He argued that congress would take up the bill if it was sent to a committee, and that it was better to let it go.

Mr. Rembert urged that the bill should be amended to provide for a pension to the widow of a soldier who was disabled in the war.

A motion that the bill be amended so that the pension of Mrs. Sarah Tucker for 1891 was put before the house. The bill sets forth that Mrs. Tucker submitted proofs for her pension, but through the carelessness of the ordinary they were not forwarded. Considerable discussion followed on each side of the bill, but it was finally reported back with the recommendation that it pass. When put to a vote the bill was lost.

The bill of Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, changing the time of the sitting of the legislature from October to July, was read for final action. This bill provides for an amendment of the constitution so as to make the session of the legislature to be held in the month of January.

Mr. Hatcher thought the bill provided no adequate protection to depositors. He urged that the bill should be postponed.

Mr. Humphries called the previous question, and on the passage of the bill, the vote was 23 to 12—above constitutional majority.

The Mob Law Bill Reconsidered.

The bill of Mr. Hill bearing on mob law was reconsidered by the senate after a short discussion.

Mr. Wooten made the motion to reconsider and made a strong argument in favor of the bill. He showed that it was in the interest of good government and that the state should have such a law on its statute books.

Mr. Jenkins opposed reconsideration. He argued that the laws of Georgia are sufficient for every need as they are.

Mr. Hackett thought the motion to reconsider should prevail and on the vote the motion was adopted.

May Bill It In.

A joint resolution from Mr. Reese, empowering the governor to call in the Northern railroad for amount not to exceed the amount of endorsement and amount of the expenses in operating the road passed the senate. This is a merely formal resolution to give the governor the power to protect the state's interests when the road comes to sale.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Nunally Company Have Them Suitable for Everyone.

There is one season of the year when everybody must have a little remembrance for friends and relatives. And the Nunally Company have themselves—"the chaos wrought by Bullock, Clews and Kimball."

He read at length from the report of Dr. Bozeman, who reported that there were cogent reasons to believe that these bonds were part and parcel of those which had been paid Clews as state agent.

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PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It Strongly Favors Through Car Service—The R. & D. G. P. Ahmad.

Quick schedules first and through Pullman cars service next is what the passenger wants. The passenger wants to travel in comfort all the time when arranging to travel. A combination of the two, along with a good road, is what, in most cases, decides the passenger's choice.

They manufacture all the novelties in fine candies, and do not make cheap adulterated trash that is so often found in candy stores as passing as candy.

They manufacture a line of candies that cannot be found elsewhere, this firm is supplied with all kinds of French novelties, as well as the German and dinner parties.

Their novelties are very popular, and so much so, in fact, that other dealers imitate them in every way possible.

The public will not be deceived, however, as Nunally's candies are to be duplicated in flavor and quality by those people whose only ambition is to get up something that looks "as good as Nunally's".

Mr. Hackett thought the motion to reconsider should prevail and on the vote the motion was adopted.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR PENSIONERS.

The next bill considered was that of Mr. Wheeler, of Walker, providing that no war veteran should be entitled to a pension who owns property above the value of \$500.

Mr. Brewer offered an amendment that \$20,000 of the sum go to the military camp for the year 1885 and that the entire sum be reduced to \$30,000. These amendments were lost.

Mr. Howard made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill. The asylum was crowded, he said, and over 150 male patients are obliged to sleep upon the floor. The consequence is that the jails of the state contain scores of unfortunate demented people for whom no room can be found at the asylum.

The measure was put to the house and carried by a vote of ayes, 129; nays, 0.

The bill of Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, appropriating \$2,000 for a special attorney for the Western and Atlantic railroad for 1894 was read for the last time and put before the house for final action. There was no opposition.

A motion to adjourn was carried and the bill was adjourned.

ENDING SESSION.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

These were those who owned little houses,

DOLLARS DOMINATE

In the Bills Up Before Yesterday's Session of the Legislature.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT PENSION ACTS

The Lunatic Asylum Gets \$100,000, and Several of the State Colleges Come in for Small Sums.

A good many results upon the state's pocketbook were victorious in yesterday's session of the house and an equal number failed and were ignominiously shelved.

In fact, the chief business of the day related to appropriations. The most important was the bill giving the state lunatic asylum \$100,000 for an addition to its building fund. This was practically no opposition.

When it was voted to final vote it was lost by 4 to 6.

Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, introduced a resolution that the members of the treasury investigating committee be allowed pay for extra time. This was passed after a brief explanation by Mr. Fleming.

The Deaf and Dumb College.

The first business of the afternoon session was the consideration of the bill of Mr. Neel, of Baldwin, to appropriate \$10,000 to the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Cave Springs.

SOLDIERS' PAY DAY.

It Was Celebrated in Royal Style Yesterday.

THE POLICE GOT THE BRUNT OF IT

Eight Drunken Soldiers Assault Conductor McGill, and Fire at Him—Three Apache Soldiers Arrested.

The belligerent privates from Fort McPherson were much in evidence in local police circles yesterday evening. The down-faced Indian, the raw cracker recruit, the Irish contingent and others from the ranks joined with equal enthusiasm in the festivities of the celebration of payday.

The police gathered in three Indians who went skirmishing in the peaceful precincts of McDowell street; hauled in two decidedly inebriated soldiers who announced their intention of licking all the passengers on two electric cars and proceeded to do so; several drunks, and made ineffectual search for light, ruddy bluecoats who fought Conductor McGill and shot at him with murderous intent.

The day deserves the mild designation of red letter for the soldiers, if for no other reason than that immoderate quantities of red liquor were consumed by the revelling army boys. They were numerously evident on the street, and not a few of them were escorted by large and unmanageable jugs.

J. J. Keenelly, a very red-faced soldier with a flaming red mustache and J. J. Brown, a light-looking warrior, took in the town, particularly the saloons, during the day. They boarded a barracks car which was crowded with passengers, and as they manifested pugilistic inclinations they were put off at Richardson's street. This fired their fighting blood to its highest pitch. They waited for the car to board again. It came, and their resolute determination to whip every man on board. They began with a very large man, who proved a fair match for them. Subsequently, they changed to be on the car and he took a hand in the tumult, and assisted the conductor in putting the two men off, and hurling them over to Patrolman T. A. Lanford.

Conductor McGill, of the barracks line, reported to the same officer, and later at police headquarters, a very narrow escape from being shot. He had been surrounded by drunken soldiers. They got on his car and were exceedingly noisy and turbulent in their behavior. After reaching the outskirts of the city, he stopped the car, exposing himself to the sight of them, and a warm and, for the conductor, decidedly unpleasant fight resulted. While it was in progress, one of the soldiers shot at the conductor, but he was not hit. The men disappeared after the firing.

Yellow Boy, John Bonee and Thomas W. three Apache Indian soldiers, joined in the day's celebration with especial relish. They came into the city early in the morning, their pockets bulging with their monthly pay. They stopped at the saloons, especially for beer and stronger refreshments, and indulged this liking to an excessive degree yesterday.

Next they struck forward about the middle of the afternoon they decided to walk if they could overcome a kind of curious gravity which was constantly changing the body's position. They got as far as McDowell street, when they proceeded to give their native warwhoop and stink things up. They betrayed their dislikes for a malignant condition of things by making things exceedingly lively.

The spectacle of three wild Indians caressing in the streets frightened the peaceful denizens on McDowell street, but kept close with their doors, fearing for the appearance of an officer to quiet the turbulent soldiers. Mounted Officers Tyson and Conn were attracted by the revelling and were sent to the afternoon saloons. They arrested the three Apaches and sent them to police headquarters.

Bones is a tall, powerfully built young man, said to be an officer, though in a small way. The other two prisoners are shorter and stouter. They will appear in police court Monday.

MEEHAN ON TRIAL.

His Case Will Be Called First on Monday Morning.

THE STATE WILL ANNOUNCE READY

Something About the Killing of McBride by the Defendant—Other Facts About the Case.

On Monday, if the defense announces ready, Solicitor Hill will begin the trial of the case against Pat Meehan, who is charged with the murder of Robert McBride. Jurors to the number of 10 have been drawn and served with subpoenas to appear on Monday morning and serve as jurors.

It is more than likely that it will take a week or two to secure a jury that will prove satisfactory to both sides, and then not before all of the strikes have been fully exhausted. The indictment under which Meehan will be tried was found on the 4th day of September and charges that on the 14th day of August P. M. Meehan did unlawfully, and with malice aforethought, kill and murder Robert McBride by shooting him with a pistol.

On either side there will be a fine array of legal talent, and the entire trial will be longer than the entire week. Solicitor Hill will be assisted by Messrs. Reed & Stewart, J. H. Longino and H. A. Hall, while Pat Meehan will be defended by Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell. Meehan's defense will likely be sufficient provocation, and according to the law, when there is sufficient provocation a man may kill another and not be guilty of murder.

The state will, of course, argue that Meehan had no right, either legal or moral, to take the life of McBride, even if the offense was one of gross insult against Meehan's wife.

The story of the killing, told so fully and in every detail by the press, is not unfair. Advances of a highly improper nature were made to the wife of the defendant Meehan by McBride. These advances were rejected by Mrs. Meehan, who threatened to tell her husband of all that had transpired. At this McBride begged her to forgive him for what he had done, but at once she told him she would be insinuating, by asking a tree, that he had some game for his words to her. Meehan went to Newman and McBride retired, followed by the home of his friend, Dr. Longino, of West End. He then told all the facts to the doctor and asked him to try and arrange the matter for him, offering to do anything that was honorable towards repairing the mistake that he had made. He also gave to Dr. Longino a letter, which was opened after his death. This letter, it is understood, was used by the defense in it. McBride says that he expects to be killed by Meehan.

The death of McBride occurred within a few feet when he was shot. He had been shot in the head, but managed to make his brother and was seen by Meehan, who shot him three times from one side, two bullets taking effect. He died in a few minutes at the Wall street entrance of the hospital.

Caroline Brown's Trial.

Caroline Brown, the negro woman who is accused of having murdered her infant, is still in jail awaiting trial. She is at the Georgia State Penitentiary, several days and weeks from her trial date. Her capture was made by Deputy Sheriff Will Greene. Her trial cannot come up till next week, as the Meehan case will occupy the court's time for all of this week.

Bond and jail cases will be called next week if the Meehan trial is concluded soon enough or not called up.

Open Until 10 O'clock.

Commencing Monday our two stores will remain open every evening until 10 o'clock. We expect to be crowded during the evenings, but will see that everybody is welcome and that everybody is well served.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 and 33 Whitehall.

HAS ACTED ON IT.

Judge Lumpkin Ordered Receiver Marks to Close Up Last Night.

HE ALSO INCREASED THE BOND

The Receiver Is Directed to Receive Bids on J. M. Friend's Stock—Other Court Orders.

Some time ago an application was filed with Judge Lumpkin for the removal of the receiver in charge of J. M. Friend's stock of goods, and as a result of that application on yesterday the judge ordered Receiver J. Marks to increase the amount of his bond to \$8,000 from \$2,000 and to close the store for good at 10 o'clock on the night of December 2d.

The motion for the removal of Receiver Marks was made by Attorneys Mayson and Hill, and incorporated several pointed allegations. Among others it was alleged that Receiver Marks had so many interests of his own to attend to that he could not devote his time to managing the stock of Friend's store, and that hardly to be expected, under the circumstances, to be well up in dry goods knowledge. Further allegations were made to the effect that Receiver Marks and Friend were exceedingly good friends, and that they often loaned each other money. That Friend was virtually the master of the store, and that occasionally, that Receiver Marks dropped in to take a look at the affairs of the store, Friend being employed at a good salary to manage it. The claim was made that the sales were very small and did not amount to enough to warrant keeping the store open.

Judge Lumpkin, in his order, set forth, first, that Receiver Marks give a bond of \$8,000 in lieu of the bond for \$2,000, and that this must be done before 5 o'clock on the afternoon of December 2d. Secondly, the receiver is directed to close up the store at 10 o'clock Saturday night, December 9th, discharge all his employees and stop all business, and to leave the store with the closing of such an establishment. In the third paragraph of the order there are directions instructing the receiver to advertise for bids, which will be considered by the judge Saturday, December 23d. Fourthly, "the motion to remove the receiver is denied, provided he complies with the order. Let the receiver at once return to the bank the \$1,500 drawn on to his own order, as an advance."

Dismissed the Receiver.

An order was taken yesterday morning by Judge Lumpkin in the instance of suit of various creditors against P. H. Snock & Son. The order was to the effect that the bill under which the receiver for the firm was appointed was dismissed. The understanding is that all claims against the firm have been adjusted.

At Once the Donnelly Divorce Suit.

Judge Lumpkin signed an order yesterday in the divorce suit of Francis Donnelly against her husband, Harry Donnelly. The order directs Donnelly to pay an alimony of \$7.50 per month to his wife during the time preceding the first trial, and that of this \$2.50 is to be taken out for the costs in the case. Donnelly is also ordered to pay \$25 attorney's fees for his wife.

Diamonds.

Of all the Christmas presents you can suggest, there is nothing handsomer or more attractive than diamonds. You will not appreciate above all things a large stock of both loose and mounted diamonds and cordially invite you to select same before making your Christmas present.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 and 33 Whitehall.

Wedding and Christmas presents at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street.

Here They Are:

Every item a "Special" and hundreds more of the same kind at the same place.

Men's natural wool Shirts and Drawers, special at 69 cts per garment.

Men's grey and brown wool Shirts and Drawers, \$1 value, at 88 cts per garment.

Men's extra heavy brown, all Wool Shirts, no drawers to match, \$1.50 grade, for \$1 each.

Men's grey and white Merino Shirts and Drawers, Norfolk and New Brunswick make, broken sizes, \$1.25 Grade, for 95 cts per garment.

1,000 dozen Men's Ladies' and Children's colored bordered, hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 5c each.

Ladies' pure Linen hemstitched, soft finish Handkerchiefs 15c each.

Children's pure Irish linen, hemstitched Hankerchiefs, unaundried, 90c per dozen.

Ladies' Embroidered union linen Handkerchiefs, newest designs, 25c each.

Special lot of Ladies' black dressed Kid Gloves, pinked tops and white embroidered backs, \$1.35 gloves, (we will not fit them) at the small sum of 75c per pair.

North of China Goat Rugs, full size and first quality, white, grey and black \$2.50 each.

Best Imported and American Perfumery, Extracts and Toilet Waters, Lundborg's, Lubin's, Delatrez, etc. We are closing this special lot, worth 75c, \$1 and \$1.25 at 50c per bottle.

For 25c, two pairs Gents' imported Half Hose, tan, slate, Russian blue or fast black.

100 dozen Boys' extra heavy Bicycle and Foot Ball Stockings, fast black, 25c a pair.

For 90c, 1 box Ladies' fast black Hose, seamless, 6 pairs.

50 dozen Gents' wool Half Hose, seamless, 25c per pair.

For \$1, 3 pairs Ladies' fast black Hose, double sole, high spliced heel and double toe.

150 dozen Children's fast black Hose, double heel, toe and double knee 25c a pair.

Cotton filled, Satine covered Comforts, extra heavy weight, good serviceable colors, \$1.85 each.

Ful eleven-quarter white Lambs' wool Blankets, considered good value at \$10, for \$6.75 per pair.

Ladies' fast black Satine Skirts, plaited ruffle, \$1.50 each.

Ladies' Canadian Seal fur Muffs, never sold less than \$3, for \$2 each.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison**To the Mighty Millions!**

WE COME. WE LEAD AGAIN.

Santa Claus Headquarters!

Must read to know! Must come to see! Must be quick!

We Save You Money.**Juvenile Books.**

Little Men, Little Women, Jo's Boys and all of the other works of Louisa M. Alcott, our price \$1.20; regular price, \$1.50.

"Young Marooners," \$1.20.

"Marooners' Island," \$1.20.

"Elsie Books," 90c.

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," \$1.25.

Chapter Box for 1893, \$1.

And all other popular books at the same low prices.

Standard Authors.

Ben Hur, regular price \$1.50; our price \$1.25.

Prince of India, \$2; other stores ask \$2.50.

We have the largest line of standard cloth bound novels in the south. Gilt letters, printed on good paper, 20c; usually sold at 25c.

1,000 popular Christmas Books for children, worth 75c, to be sold at 50c.

Prettiest You Ever Saw.

Scissors and pocket knives, 25c; worth 50c and 75c.

All the New Games,

Dolls,

Toys,

Everything.

We are still selling Pictures and making Frames at very low Prices.

ORR BROTHERS & CO.

85 Peachtree.

ORR STATIONERY CO.

Corner Whitehall and Mitchell.

Special—Best of all :

Just captured a lot of Family Bibles—are worth \$3—nicely bound in leather and gilt Edge. We are selling them at \$1.50. Ask to see them. Can't beat for the price on the globe.

40 Whitehall—J. REGENSTEIN—40 Whitehall

People wonder how we sell those ladies' Melton Jackets with "Worth" collar and Columbian cape, long coat skirt in Tans only, worth \$10.

\$1.48—

People wonder how we sell ladies' Triple Cape and Navy, trimmed with serpentine Braid.

\$2.98—

People wonder how we sell these all-wool misses' Gretchens, large sizes that are fully worth \$6.

\$7.48—

People wonder how we sell those ladies' extra fine Melton Capes, trimmed with Hercules braid of the very latest style. These are considered as a bargain at \$12.50 by other houses.

\$5.98—

People wonder how we sell those ladies' Ladies' Melton Jackets with "Worth" collar and Columbian cape, long coat skirt in Tans only, worth \$10.

\$1.15—

People wonder how we sell those children's Reefer Jackets in Navy, Tan and all colors. They are worth \$2.50.

40 Whitehall—J. REGENSTEIN—40 Whitehall



For \$3.98.

People wonder how we sell a Melton Cloth Cape like the above in Black or Tan that is fully worth \$7.50.

SUGGESTIONS FOR

CHRISTMAS GIVINGS.

Hats.



MISS MARIE IDA STOELKER, of Montgomery.

The first week in December has passed off with great gaiety. The bal poudre of the Nina O'clock's Wednesday evening was, of course, the large social affair of consideration to fashionable folks. It was a beautiful geman, with just enough of a sprinkling of strangers to add to its interest and variety. The atmosphere was gay and gayerie obtained at a dance where all the young folks were well acquainted. There were a number of charming young women from a distance. Miss Sadie Wyly, of Montgomery, attracted a great deal of attention and looked extremely pretty in a dancing frock that was an ideal of grace and style. The material was of very rich shimmering satin, in a tiny French brocade of roses. The flaring skirt which was beautifully cut just escaped the ground and the bodice was made in that quaint fashion particularly becoming to powder and patches. Miss Martin, of Florida, a bright plump blonde, with a charming figure, wore a lovely white dress.

Miss Sullivan of Texas, was also lovely in white. The material was a very new and rich silk, showing a heavy brocade in stripes, and the trimming of the bodice was formed of fluted mouseline de soie.

Miss Hatcher, of Macon, wore a very smart toilet of pale lemon-colored satin, whose perfect fit and graceful lines displayed to great advantage the marvelous beauty of her figure. The bodice was cut round off the shoulders and finished by a deep bertha of broad sash. The skirt was simply formed in tiny milliner's folds, forming deep points, which were defined by yellow peau de soie rosettes.

Miss Gaines, Mrs. Frank Hoyle's younger sister, was the most bright, girlish figure in the room, and the gown of aurora satin, with its overdraping of dotted net, seemed just the toilet for so lovely a young creature. Miss Gaines has eyes like blue forget-me-nots, and a face altogether charming. She is said to have the most superb voice of any young girl in Atlanta. So it seems that the good fairies have been particularly partial to her.

Miss Besse, who was a notable figure among the visiting young ladies. She is a slender girl, with a very charming and interesting face, and the sweetest, most attractive manners. She is the only child of one of the wealthiest bankers in Florida and has had every advantage that good fortune and refinement could bestow.

Among the Atlanta girls Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Emily English, Miss Lillie Orme and Miss Mamie Goldsmith were the ones who looked handsomest on the occasion. Powdered hair, powdered and the admiring regard of rouge that gave the brilliant color were all particularly becoming to these brown-haired girls. Indeed, I never saw Miss Orme look so perfectly beautiful as she did in the quaint cheve striped silk, with her hair powdered snow white and piled high on her head and her cheeks touched with that rosy hue that is all she ever needs to make her brilliantly lovely.

The other three girls were all in white, and Miss Mamie Goldsmith had a touch of dahlia satin about her white gown. Miss English wore the most magnificent diamonds that have ever adorned a young woman in this city, and they certainly were right placed upon this high-bred looking girl.

Miss Arnold wore no jewels, but a diamond could not give her head a more queenly poise or lend a more gracious and graceful dignity to her proud young shoulders. Beyond all doubt she is the most charmingly handsome girl in Atlanta, for she has style, dignity, affability and intellect to add to her great physical beauty.

Miss Annie May Hall looked handsome and wore a characteristically smart frock at the bal poudre. The material was of pearl white satin, with long sleeves and stylish short basque of fuchsia red satin. The neck was cut square back and front, and finished with saucy bows.

All the girls carried handsome flowers, and the enormous bouquets of American beauties possessed by Miss Louise Bigby and Miss Rebie Lowe wore the most strikingly handsome ones offered on the shrines of beauty.

Speaking of flowers reminds me to wonder why it is that the young men of fashion down here have not had the beauty and desirability of the latest pink rose bourse in up-to-date models. The name is the Madame Testout, by name, is an unfailing decoration and bouquet blossom where pink flowers are used. It has superceded the Madame Pierre Guillot, La France and, indeed, all the pink roses that have known popular favor. For the debutante bouquets and the supper table at her party it is the rose absolute. Indeed no debutante in Gotham would make her bow in society without the embellishment of this blossom. At a reception given recently in the great city these roses were used in particularly unique and beautiful way. A large gold loving cup, filled and overflowing with these flowers, was placed at the center of the table, the flowers commingling with maidens hair fern fell in a shower of blushing roses over the sides of the cup and ended in the center of the table with a knot of the pink buds tied with pink ribbon. The Madame Testout has a history of cultivation and care much longer than I can tell.

ing of her toilette in cheaper costumes. At first she found black and white the utmost expression of elegance and style, but she soon discovered that it was also the easiest fashion for all conditions of females to follow. Then she stirred up her wits and evolved the idea of white garments for all occasions save day time affairs. The king that same day went to see her and she showed him this fancy, and so she ordered white morning and evening gowns from her milliner and a white broadcloth with a delicious little bit of a frivole white velvet and pearl bonnet from her tailor.

A white open cloth came from the same place. It was lined with white moire silk and made of white broadcloth. A three-quarter length garment it was with three capes edged with sable.

The newest shade of pink is to be found in a color called aurora, and the most magnificent pink evening gown a woman could expect would be of aurora colored moire antique that is a pattern which forms wave lines very different in design from the once popular watered silk.

The favored Parisian garniture for young girls is of silk flowers, and these often form the ruffles and sleeves of airy jollets. A pink mouseline de soie stampa in a design of rose petals has a deep ruffle of white silk piping, and the sleeves are covered with the same dainty decoration.

The employment of accented pleated, fluted and crimped diaphanous fabrics for evening wear is a very charming and graceful idea of the milliner. House waists and tea gowns are made enchantingly pretty with the frills and ruffles, and the shoulders are above and harmonize with the tops of velvet that forms their trimming. In evening gowns the accordion-pleated mouselines are preferred above plain effects for the entire skirt draperies or the deep ruffles headed by rose quilling or a band of silk flower.

An odd fancy of the silversmith's, and one that can only be indulged in by wealthy people, is the bride's bouquet basket, which is formed of filigree gold and bands of enamelled flowers, orange blossoms, lilles of the valley and white violets being the favorite designs. This basket is intended to hold the bride's bouquet, which she lays aside for her marriage and if it were not always a hundred uses for any handsome silver or gold ornament this one would seem positively sinful in its uselessness. But after the bride's bouquet is a fruit of the past the basket is lovely for fruits and bonbons or a pretty thing to hang near the dressing table for ribbons, etc.

The dancing party given by Miss Willie Peck was a notable feature of the week's festivities in a very delightful fashion. The two handsome drawing rooms and wide hallway were covered with crash and a very pretty cotton was enjoyed by the guests. Miss Wylie, of Montgomery, the honored guest of the occasion, was brilliantly lovely in a most artistic and dainty gown of soft crinkled crepe made with three fluted frills on the skirt and having short sleeves and a deep bertha formed of the same trimming. Miss Willie Peck wore a dress of delicate, crinkled stuff whose pearl grey color was a rich and dark, expressive, ornamental style of beauty.

The drawing rooms were tastefully adorned with palms and ferns and pink hyacinths were the flowers appropriately used for decoration. A delicious supper was served on small tables during the evening.

Everybody has had something pleasant to say about Mrs. Oglesby's dancing party yesterday evening and it must indeed, have been a very lovely affair. Miss Oglesby and Miss Cotttingham have received any number of pretty compliments for their handsome looks, lovely costumes and charming manners.

The supper served at midnight was one of the most elegant and delicious ever enjoyed here and nothing in the world puts people in such thoroughly good humor as a good supper.

The picture of Miss Marie Ida Stoelker, which adorns today's page, is presented to my readers one of the most brilliant and beautiful girls in the state of Alabama. Miss Stoelker is one of this season's debutantes in Montgomery and she created a great sensation when she made her first appearance in society at the opening cotton of the *de la Vie Club* at the beginning of the year.

Miss Stoelker is tall, slender and graceful, with dark waving hair, a clear, brilliant olive complexion, deep, dark, expressive eyes.

Her mouth is firm, tender, good-humored and all things womanly, and her smile is of the blithe kind which illuminates and glorifies her countenance. She is very bright, attractive, and the fact that she is a debutante and a virginity that semi-society existence allowed to meet young girls, makes her debut of particular interest. She is sure to gain a marked place in society.

Miss Tilly Porter's visit to Miss Bigby will be the reason for two other notable entertainments on the south side, to-wit: the biggish *debutante* dinner and reception and dance in honor of the fair Nashville belle. A number of pretty girls, luncheons, etc., will be given by Miss Bigby's friends in compliment to her guest.

Miss Rebelle Lowe's dance during the holidays is to be a fancy dress affair, very original and unique. Her mother, whose handsome personality she inherits, comes from a fine old southern family noted for brains and beauty, and from her mother she inherits much of that same grace that belongs to the highest type of *debutante*. Miss Stoelker, the secretary of the navy's dairy, delightful, pleasant blonde daughter and she is now in Washington, where she will remain until the end of the season.

The play of the week following this will be Miss Louisa Porter's presentation of "Mrs. Winthrop." Miss Porter's professional career is well known here and as woman and actress she holds a high place, and her appearance will be her last before the footlights and all her admirers are seeking to do her honor on the occasion. Eleven boxes have been taken at the *Gate City Guards*, for whom she will sponsor, will turn out in full regalia. Mr. Sam M. Hall has kindly offered to superintend the stage arrangements of the drawing room scene and his good taste, assisted by the handsome accessories of beautiful bric-a-brac, Turkish rugs, oriental hangings, etc., will make a drawing room as elegantly laid a mode as those which one enjoys at the *Madison Square* and *Lyceum*.

Black and white is no more a pronounced feature of female dress, although it is certainly very becoming to women whose necks are pretty enough to stand it. A new idea and one probably suggested to the ever economical Parisian is to have a dress yoke of lace jet and velvet basted in such a way that it can be worn for calling and matinee, and then can be taken out for evening. The sleeves to these gowns are, of course, all made long and a dress of this kind is extremely serviceable to the woman who cannot afford many frocks. The black hat of felt and satin is a jolly affair, and black feathers is also a good invention for half dozen roses made prettily and pinned on to match the color in one's favorite frocks makes this chapeau a joy forever.

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the play is sure to be a smooth success from beginning to end.

The reception with which Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chamberlin honored their daughter, Miss Eva Chamberlin, and her guest, Miss Hall Trapp, of Anniston, on last Friday evening was one of the most brilliant affairs ever given in the city of Atlanta.

The occasion announced the formal entrance of Miss Chamberlin into society, and she made an ideal picture of pearl-like girlhood in a gown of white bengaline, whose simple skirt was trimmed with a rose plaiting about the hem. The bodice had the short, sharp basque effect, so fashionably popular at present, and the waist had wide velvet rosettes at the hem. The waist had wide velvet sleeves and was finished about the round neck with a deep hem of Nephritis roses.

Miss Trapp wore a beautiful gown of pale green bengaline, moss becoming to her bright, plump blonde loveliness. The skirt of this gown was trimmed with stripes of green ribbon fastened by dark green velvet rosettes at the hem. The waist had wide velvet sleeves and was finished about the round neck with a deep bertha of Nephritis roses.

Miss Chamberlin, who is always a delightful hostess, received her guests in a magnificent toilet of garnet velvet and black broadcloth with trimmings of jet and habotin black lace. The ornaments were superb diamonds.

Miss Louise Mumford, of Cartersville, wore an elegant toilet of pale green and white-striped satin trimmed with pearls and Russian sable.

The ladies who assisted in receiving were: Mrs. O. E. Mitchell, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. Walker Lewis, Miss Kate Harrington and Miss Mattie May Kimball.

The decorations were very becoming, with bengaline and bamboo vines that rendered a most charming tropical effect to the handsome rooms with their rich furnishings and hangings. La France roses and white narcissus were used in the front drawing rooms and the rich glory of many jacquemino lent loveliness and fragrance to library and hallway. The large table in the dining room was adorned in a beautiful and unique manner, in which the flowers were made to look like a swan resting on a bed of La France roses and narcissus, and above this from the chandelier, was draped white tulip in soft festoons. The other decorations were of handsome cut glass and silver. A delicious supper was perfectly served at a tête-à-tête tables.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Liebman have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bertha Liebman, to Mr. Morris R. Hirsch on Thursday evening, December 12th, at half-past 6 o'clock at the temple. An elegant reception at Concordia hall will follow the wedding ceremony. The young people are both well known and popular in Hebrew society and their many friends wish them a long and full of happiness.

Miss Pauline Harris, of Athens, will be the guest of Miss Minnie Cabaniss this week. Miss Harris is a beautiful young girl, a debutante and a great belle in Georgia society.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott Bell have issued invitations to an afternoon and even-

ing party to be given on Thursday evening to their daughter, Miss Bell, and her

sister, Miss Eleanor Russell Coleman, of Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Meakin is a well-known and popular

salesman for the Beck & Gregg Hardware

Company, of this city.

David Shaver, Jr., of Augusta, was

in the city the past week visiting his sister,

Miss Walker Lewis, and his brother, Mr.

W. A. Hemphill, of Cartersville.

He is a member of the well-known firm of Richard

& Shaver, and his sterling business and so-

cial qualities have made him very popular

in Atlanta, as well as elsewhere, with a

wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Dr. A. B. Patterson and her two

charming young daughters, Misses Edwarda

and Bee, left Thursday for Barnwell, S.

C., where they will spend the winter.

At the residence of Mr. J. D. Frazier, in West End, Thursday evening last, at 8 o'clock, Miss Susie Bell Clarke and Mr. L. E. Florence were married by Rev. S. Y. Jackson. In a beautiful and appropriate ceremony. The ceremony was performed beneath an artistically arranged bower of similes. The bride is one of the most popular as well as beautiful young ladies in her set. The groom has for a number of years been associated with Mr. J. D. Frazier in business.

Johnson-Montgomery.

At the beautiful new residence of the bride's father, in the nice little village of Poplar Springs, in DeKalb county, on Thursday evening, December 7th, Rev. W. A. Dodge of Walker street church, united the holy bonds of matrimony Mr. T. W. Johnson, of Atlanta, and Miss Bertha Liebman.

His companion is one of DeKalb's most charming and elegant young ladies, and both are very popular and admired. They have been friends and admirers to see her leave their circle, but none congratulate the fortunate groom more sincerely than those who best know his lovely bride.

The groom was an Atlanta boy and was raised near the home of his bride, and in the days of their childhood the attachment which has been consummated in their union for life was formed.

Mr. Johnson is a promising young busi-

ness man of Atlanta, and his many friends

extend to him their most hearty congratula-

tions and their warmest welcome to his

IN THE BALLET.

The Greatest Mistress of the Coryphes Explains the Art.

HOW SHORT SKIRTS CAME INTO VOGUE

Olivia Is Given the Credit, or, as Some Would Say, the Discredit of Introducing Them.

London, December 5.—The greatest ballerina of the world is Mme. Katti Lanner of the Empire theater. This is the time of the year when she makes her greatest efforts, for Christmas is coming. I visited her school the other day.

Mme. Katti Lanner is a petite woman, aged about fifty, with bright eyes and an unmistakable business-like manner. Her school is not the ideal home of the flashy tights and flimsy skirts. Tottenham Court road, even by the most talented imagination, can never arouse in the ardent soul any very devilish idea; it is a trifly stuff, there is no suspicion of passion.

At No. 73 Tottenham Court Road is an uninviting building squeezed into twelve feet of width, between two enormous public houses which, although only four stories high, tower two stories above the diminutive affair occupied by Mme. Lanner. Before the door, however, there is a pretentious sign reading: "Atheneum Hall." I



BEGINNING PRACTICE.

reached a large room with an overpowering skylight, a number of chairs, a stage, a practice bar, a few short skirts lying on a bench, rather tawdry decorations and a touch of dilapidation. This picture one is asked to believe is that of the deserted theater just as the curtain comes up in through the wings several hours after the last "Johnny" has departed in desperation after the last ballet girl.

The madame's office is not an artistic improvement on madame's workshops. But what of Mme. Lanner dare if her work place is dreary. She has just purchased a delightful hour in the suburbs of London. Dancing has paid for her household, and it is paying yet.

"What a preposterous idea, I heard a while ago!" exclaimed Mme. Lanner. "Why, some one actually asked me if we did not break the tendons in young girls before they begin to dance, so as to make her supple. It was the worst torture we subject them to see!"

And at the word Mme. Lanner seized the rail that runs along one side of her dancing room and shot one foot out into space sideways, and then touched the top rail before with her flying toes and without changing the position of the foot that remained upon the ground she reached the same top rail behind her. It was a clever pass, done in the lady's walking costume.

"Come here," she exclaimed in the direction of four young women, perhaps eighteen or twenty years of age, who were seated in an ante-room waiting an opportunity to talk with the madame. "Come here, and show this gentleman that side practice.



BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE EMPIRE, LONDON.

I am afraid your shoes are not exactly the proper thing for display, but still that must be overlooked."

The fair damsels, wearing long skirts and accordingly called "coryphes" as Mme. Lanner had done a moment before, and before I realized it four shapeless limbs were waving in the air, going higher and higher, until I sank into a convenient chair.

Of course, madame looked at it in a coldly artistic way. She saw nothing but a row of reprehensible shoes which she describes in the most uncomplimentary terms, and a degree of artistic acquirement more or less perfect. I saw much more.

I keep them at this bar practicing those motions for six months, but then they begin to learn steps, but then must become three months before they can make any further advance. After they have learned the steps, say two or three months more, then I put them in the last row of the ballet, and as they become more and more proficient they are brought forward.

"Those are all English girls, and you see they dance very light," Mme. Lanner began. "It is natural for the English women to dance, but they are too lazy. So, with all their natural tendency, they seldom develop into pretenders; that is left for the French and Italian and German, not only because they are vivacious, but because they are persistent."

"Your question as to how it happens that short skirts came into vogue is easily answered. It gives me an opportunity to say that the best generally among dancers, and players also, that short skirts are necessary to effective dancing is a mistake."

"Fanny Elster, Emma Cerito, Marie Taglioni and Mlle. Leroux who equals all the other famous chanteuses, originated in a strange manner. About 20 years ago there suddenly appeared at Vienna

young Spanish dancer who combed the dash of the Castilian with the voluptuousness of a French woman. Her name was Senora. Pepita de Olivia. She was a beautiful blonde, fine figure, good looks, etc., and every dancer in town was charmed.

"In a spirit of devilry one night she appeared in skirts reaching only to her knees, and the sensation was so great that she adopted the costume at once, and the theater was too limited for her enormous crowds that thronged to see her."

"This created comment throughout Europe, the audacity being heightened by Mme. de Olivia's grace and vivacity; but her talent was so exhausted and unmistakable that soon her short skirts ceased to shock, especially as her dancing was entirely free from coarseness or vulgarity.

"Soon, however, a host of imitators appeared, but lacking the art of Mlle. de Olivia, they compensated for it by vulgarity. In this way short skirts became the correct dress for ballet dancers and still continues so."

"And what do you think of the present fashionable craze of skirt dancing?"

"That mama has grown up because the rapid movement of the skirt, and the voluminous and long petticoats hide the deficiency of real dancing. Of course there are among skirt dancers true artists, but skirt dancing is essentially the refuge of the world's fairies."

"What more natural after talking with the madame that I should go to a rehearsal of her ballet at the Empire."

Rehearsal costume, to the casual outside spectator, is curious. There is a bodice which may be of any kind, there is a short petticoat, generally of white, with discreet lace pantaloons to match; the stockings are generally black. But a practicing dancer leaves room for individual conception for every variety of individual taste. A lively fancy sometimes expands itself on something wonderful in stockings—wonderful

colored things, clocked and patterned. Then there are practice plain and simple, limp and starched, setting tightly and flapping loosely; petticoats with frillings and edgings; petticoats of blue, of pink, of salmon color, of bright red. But it is the bodies that gives most scope for the decorative effect. Many are elaborately elegant, short, even. Those are elaborate stuffs and fancy arrangements in the way of blouses and jerseys and zouaves and Swiss bodices, with white shawls and outdoor jackets for the cold, and ribbons and bright ties for the sun. The walking ladies are in their walking dresses, and it is with the odd effect of the short skirts that they walk sedately, in their hats and cloaks, with these skipping figures in the undress of the dancing school. Those who are not wanted cluster together at the sides sitting on any available seats and benches, or make a date for the dressing rooms upstairs or the saloon, the old style.

The coryphes, holding bent canes in their hands, turn and twirl in the middle of the stage, the corps de ballet, the childén, the extra ladies form around them, a semi-circle first, then a racing circle; they pass, repass, dissolve, reform, bewilderingly, with complete abandon, laughing and laughing, themselves, turning round one another, advancing and retreating, in waves of movement, as the music scatters itself in waves of sound. Aimless, unintelligent it looks, this tripping posture crowd of oddly dressed figures.

A. CURTIS BOND.

MRS. FELTON AND THE EVANGELISTS
She Makes a Caustic Comment on a Conference Decree.

Editor Constitution: The readers of The Constitution were much interested in the report from the North Georgia conference at Gainesville, especially in the statement of Bishop Haygood, "that the Methodist church has no place in her organized arrangements for evangelists; that Rev. S. P. Jones must take an appointment like any other preacher." He explained the law, and said the church does not recognize evangelists, etc.

This was an astonishing statement to the public coupled with the ultimatum that they must give up the protection and maintenance of the North Georgia conference or take a station or circuit rather than the agency for the Orphans' home, which he has held for years.

This is not the time or place to set down the restlessness of many Methodists under such decrees as the foregoing, but your correspondent will on any occasion discuss the matter with the church.

What does Rev. Mr. Myers travel and preach for? What does Rev. W. A. Candler, M. Calloway, Julius Magath, H. S. Bradley and J. E. Dickey do for the "organized arrangements" of the Methodist church?

Why does Rev. Mr. Myerson, not superintendents, who pursue their general business the year round, and are neither pastors nor professors in colleges or agents of any aid society? Why does Rev. Mr. Myers travel and preach for the American Bible Society, when he draws a salary from a foreign organization, yet remains a member of the Georgia conference? And when did the conference at Madison invite "Brother Leonard Rash to travel through the conference so far as his strength will permit to aid in revival meetings?" If there is no place for evangelists in the Methodist church?

In the name of common sense what does this mean unless this latter appointment recognizes evangelists and evangelistic work?

Did Dr. Haygood retire from the North Georgia conference when he traveled on a high salary for the "Slater Fund Society?" Was he an evangelist, or what was he, when he preached abroad as a prominent southern Methodist and a member of the Nov. 16, 1893, Atlanta Journal?

What's the matter now that Bishop Haygood draws a tight line on Brother Sam, and allows these preachers do exactly what their pecuniary interests demand under the protection of the North Georgia conference?

The Methodist church has been a great power for good in days past and gone, but it had settled down into formality and do-nothingness until the evangelists kindled a fresh fire in the hearts of the common people; and brought thousands into the fold of the Methodist church who would never have been won by preachers who labored in the localities.

Those itinerants who have been only too glad to enjoy their help in arousing revival occasions to swell their membership and raise the assessments of the church. If ever one man in Georgia laid his honor at the feet of Methodism and contributed freely of his means, it was Sam Jones, and the people who hear him gladly." It may be providential that Bishop Haygood thrust him out to do better work with fewer hindrances, but the bishop would well remember that the Methodist church should be careful to retain its friends, and only fight its enemies.

Now an examination into the conditions under which telegraphic business is transacted in the United States will show that in the United States there is still competition, two competing companies having always been in the field—sometimes more; and that our business men fully appreciate the value of competition as an incentive to prompt and efficient service, knowing that if one company does not give satisfaction, another will come along and supersede it. Again, as the telegraph service in America is essentially under the control of the people being amenable under the law to every inhabitant of the country, should errors or unnecessary delays occur in the transmission of messages, the public have redress through the courts, and can sue for damages, and it is a crime under the law for employees of telegraph companies to divulge or make improper use of the contents of messages.

Government Exports Over Private Messages.

"On the other hand, where the government has a monopoly of the telegraph business, as is the case in England and on the continent, there is no competition and no redress whatever for delay or error in the transmission of messages over and above the refunding of the actual tolls paid upon the message, which may possibly be secured after a correspondence more or less prolonged, and the governments, having direct control of the telegraphs, exercise

OUR TELEGRAPH.**America's Wonderful System Compared with England's Government System.****THE WESTERN UNION'S 750,000 MILES**

Colonel R. C. Clowry, Vice President and General Superintendent, Tells of the Time and Space Annihilated.

Chicago, Ill., December 9.—Some feeling has been aroused in telegraphic circles by reason of recent publications of which I enclose extracts from British telegraphs, who claimed, after a visit to this country, that the English compared favorably with their American cousins.

To fifteen years ago Mr. Preece first visited this country, and at the time I understand him to say that there was not an operator in Europe who read by sound, although the sound-reading system had been in vogue in this country for upward of thirty years. On his return to England he stated in a paper read before a society of which he was a member that England was twelve years behind this country in its telegraphic development, and for this he was severely criticized by some of the English papers. About eight years later Mr. Preece again visited this country and stated that they were making considerable progress in the direction of introducing the American Morse sound-reading system. He again visited the United States in 1891, and informed me that it would be very difficult to distinguish an English from a Western Union telegraph office, as they were so much alike, and that the American, Morse, or sound-reading system was in general use in England. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Preece has introduced the American system into England, and that he has shown great wisdom, as it is, and always has been, very much superior to the European system. If it had not been for Mr. Preece's visits to the United States, and his ability to adapt our system and improvements, I am afraid that the English would still be dragging along with the old-fashioned dial needle instruments, as they are singularly adverse to what they call "American innovation."

Foreign Electricians Astonished.

"During the past summer I have met and conversed with representative electricians from nearly all parts of the world, who came here to visit the exposition. Each of them has inspected the Western Union office and system in Chicago, and in every case has stated distinctly that the progress of telegraphy in the United States was very far in advance of that in Europe. Our instruments, switchboards, etc., appear to be a revelation to most of them. Then again, the United States is the only country in which telegraph lines are operated direct from dynamo current. In Europe they still adhere to the old battery system (in some cases using storage batteries), and among gentlemen who visited us we were surprised to see the great advance we have made in this direction. The only European instruments, which we have adopted in this country are the English Wheatstone, which we work to advantage on some of our long circuits; while in England they are gradually substituting our own system, including the telephone, duplex, etc., for their old machines. In fact, an electric manufacturing company of Chicago is shipping telegraphic instruments to nearly all parts of Europe. It appears to me, therefore, that the United States is very much in advance of all European countries in all branches of electrical industries, the telegraph and telephone industry, in particular, and in all industries, very nearly all of the great inventions having been made by Americans."

"Have you anything to say in reference to the electrical exhibit at the world's fair?"

"The electrical exhibit was a very fine one; but no satisfactory exhibit of electrical industries in the United States could be expected to compare with that in the building. To appreciate the extent of such industries one should travel all over the country and see the thousands of cities and towns which are lighted by electricity and furnished with transportation for the people by means of electric street railways, running at a rate of speed varying from five to twenty-five miles an hour. This list of cities will give you an idea of the extent of exhibits from the different countries, as they appeared in the electricity building at the world's fair."

The list shows the following figures:

United States occupied..... 141,320

Germany occupied..... 24,172

France occupied..... 20,228

Great Britain occupied..... 5,631

Japan occupied..... 1,103

Austria occupied..... 1,090

Italy occupied..... 1,090

Other countries, less than (each)..... 1,090

an espionage over the contents of all messages transmitted, which would not be tolerated by the people of the United States. Now, I wish to call attention to the fact that the employees of the competing telegraph companies of the United States are, in the main, persons who have been in the business all their lives, the tenure of their positions dependent upon their efficiency. But, if the telegraph business was controlled by the government, political loyalty to the party in power would be more apt to be regarded as the gauge of qualification than ability to perform the duties of the position.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Preece first visited this country, and at the time I understand him to say that there was not an operator in Europe who read by sound, although the sound-reading system had been in vogue in this country for upward of thirty years. On his return to England he stated in a paper read before a society of which he was a member that England was twelve years behind this country in its telegraphic development, and for this he was severely criticized by some of the English papers. About eight years later Mr. Preece again visited this country and stated that they were making considerable progress in the direction of introducing the American Morse sound-reading system. He again visited the United States in 1891, and informed me that it would be very difficult to distinguish an English from a Western Union telegraph office, as they were so much alike, and that the American, Morse, or sound-reading system was in general use in England. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Preece has introduced the American system into England, and that he has shown great wisdom, as it is, and always has been, very much superior to the European system. If it had not been for Mr. Preece's visits to the United States, and his ability to adapt our system and improvements, I am afraid that the English would still be dragging along with the old-fashioned dial needle instruments, as they are singularly adverse to what they call "American innovation."

Mr. Preece's Interview.

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A NIGHT AT THE CLUB

The Members of the Commercial Meet and Talk Politics.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL DISCUSSED

It Was the First of a Series of Debates Among the Members of the Commercial Club—All Had a Good Time.

The social meeting of the Commercial Club last night proved one of the most enjoyable of all the meetings ever held in the spacious clubrooms.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the committee on public affairs, and the chief feature of the programme was a discussion of the bankruptcy bill recently pending before congress.

The debate on this question was very interesting. It was of particular local interest, because the participants in the discussion were leading and representative citizens and business men of Atlanta.

Mr. Neal, of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, opposed the bill. He made a very interesting speech, however, in his views in opposition to the measure. He spoke at length on the situation that confronts the nation today and closed his remarks by introducing the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the Commercial Club of Atlanta, that we approve the action of the national house of representatives in failing to pass the bankruptcy bill recently before them; and

"Resolved, That in our judgment any bankruptcy bill that may be passed would be detrimental at this time to the best interests of the country; and, therefore, we request that all commercial bodies in this state unite in requesting our congressmen and senators to pass any further legislation in this direction."

Mr. Oglesby, ex-president of the club, made a speech that was at once liberal and broad in its scope. He discussed the issues involved most interestingly.

President Bullock made a most entertaining and instructive speech on the same line.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. A. J. McBride favored the bill and made strong speeches in its favor. Mr. McBride introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, One of the most pressing needs of the country, in view of its important bearing on the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the people is a general and uniform bankrupt law;

"Whereas, such a law is the best security of the creditor against fraud and the best protection of the debtor against oppression; Therefore, Be it resolved, that our senators and representatives in congress be requested to pass such a law as can be secured by Dr. Westmoreland.

Mr. C. Collier made a speech along the liberal line. He discussed the issues involved in a clear, forceful style.

Action on the resolutions was postponed until a larger attendance could be secured. The meeting was interesting from beginning to end, but it was decided to stay a definite action on the question up for consideration until a greater attendance could be had.

The following new committees have been appointed by President Bullock, of the club:

Finance—E. P. Chamberlin, J. C. Haskell, J. E. Oley.

Entertainment—H. M. Atkinson, Clark Howell, Jr., T. B. Palme, Carroll Payne, J. W. English, Jr.

Legislature and public affairs—R. D. Spalding, N. J. Hammond, Julius L. Brown, J. B. Goodwin, E. W. Martin.

Transportation—Aaron Haas, W. A. Gregg, M. F. Amorous, C. E. Harman, W. G. Postal and telegraph affairs—George W. Harrison, Amos Fox, Joe F. Gatins, J. M. High, G. W. Scipio.

City development—Hugh T. Inman, G. W. Adair, George Hillyer, L. J. Hill, J. D. Turner.

State development—Henry Jackson, W. C. Sanders, Paul Romare, A. J. McBride, C. T. Price.

Taxation—E. P. Howell, H. E. W. Palmer, E. C. Peters, W. D. Ellis, A. D. Adair.

Education and literature—W. R. Hammond, Burton Smith, Harvey T. Phillips, Porter King, Marshall J. Clarke.

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A CITY HANDBOOK.**Alderman Haralson Talks About the Trade of the City.**

The committee of statistics of the city council is pushing to the front one of the most important branches of that body.

A pamphlet, just issued under direction of the committee, to which Chairman Haralson gave much attention, is full of facts and figures concerning the city, which cannot fail to be of great utility to those inquiring about Atlanta.

In a talk with Chairman Haralson yesterday he said:

"The necessity for such a handbook has long been felt. I began to approach the need of it when I assumed the chairmanship of the committee. Dozens of letters are received every day, asking all kinds of questions about the city. Often upon the answer there hangs the gaining of a useful citizen or a mechanical plant that would be worth thousands to us. But there was no suitable compilation for us to use, and we were at sea. I consulted with Mr. T. J. Kelly and Mr. J. S. Peterson, and the result is that we have gotten up a book which should be in the hands of every citizen, and which will answer every question asked. It deals with churches and politics, society and business, transportation and railroad in fact with everything of interest concerning Atlanta. It is beautifully printed and superbly illustrated."

"Don't you know," said Mr. Haralson, "that the committee on statistics, with a little money, could do more for Atlanta than almost any other agency? There is not a business house in the country which does not place at the head of its agencies the man who looks out for the extension of his business—it's solicitor, so speak. Yet here is a city with a population and trade of the country without a single agency to push its cause. I am firmly convinced that in the appropriations for next year \$10,000 donated to the committee on statistics would be money well expended."

We should not only spread our literature, of which the present volume is a sample, out we ought to have a capable man to answer correspondence and drum up business. If we hear of a business house anywhere that is meditating a change of location, we should at once let him know of Atlanta's time of business."

"The committee has done good work in getting freight revision for this city, and is working on an equality with those around. By all means the committee should be given funds enough to enable it to fill the bill."

CITY NEWS.

SHOT IN THE FOOT. Charley Walker, one of the best known and most popular young men of the city, shot himself yesterday afternoon in the left foot. Young Walker has been working for the Central railroad for a long time and is well known in Atlanta. He was out gunning during the afternoon and in crossing a ravine dropped his gun, causing its discharge. The load entered Mr. Walker's left foot, making an ugly and painful wound, which was dressed by Dr. Westmoreland.

"**WHEREAS**, One of the most pressing needs of the country, in view of its important bearing on the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the people is a general and uniform bankrupt law;

"**WHEREAS**, Such a law is the best security of the creditor against fraud and the best protection of the debtor against oppression; Therefore, Be it resolved, that our senators and representatives in congress be requested to pass such a law as can be secured by Dr. Westmoreland.

The following new committees have been appointed by President Bullock, of the club:

Finance—E. P. Chamberlin, J. C. Haskell, J. E. Oley.

Entertainment—H. M. Atkinson, Clark Howell, Jr., T. B. Palme, Carroll Payne, J. W. English, Jr.

Legislature and public affairs—R. D. Spalding, N. J. Hammond, Julius L. Brown, J. B. Goodwin, E. W. Martin.

Transportation—Aaron Haas, W. A. Gregg, M. F. Amorous, C. E. Harman, W. G. Postal and telegraph affairs—George W. Harrison, Amos Fox, Joe F. Gatins, J. M. High, G. W. Scipio.

City development—Hugh T. Inman, G. W. Adair, George Hillyer, L. J. Hill, J. D. Turner.

State development—Henry Jackson, W. C. Sanders, Paul Romare, A. J. McBride, C. T. Price.

Taxation—E. P. Howell, H. E. W. Palmer, E. C. Peters, W. D. Ellis, A. D. Adair.

Education and literature—W. R. Hammond, Burton Smith, Harvey T. Phillips, Porter King, Marshall J. Clarke.

City development—Hugh T. Inman, G. W. Adair, George Hillyer, L. J. Hill, J. D. Turner.

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City development—Hugh T. Inman, G. W. Adair, George Hillyer, L. J. Hill, J. D. Turner.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

Three Leading Democratic Members Discuss the Situation.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW THE TARIFF?

Opinions of Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee; William M. Springer and Amos J. Cummings.

Disaster in popular elections has been so uniformly the experience of the republican party, since its narrowly won triumph of 1888, that one would be hard-hearted indeed who begrimed its rejoicing over successes in this fall's election.

Especially is it natural and pardonable for those leaders who have in recent years led the party to the most crushing defeat of its history, to hail with vociferous welcome any lull in the storm of popular disfavor. A sudden veering of the wind may signify little against the steady and persistent currents of four years, but it is enough to renew their will to power to set them to work "not only that the storm is over, but to prove by ratification that it will never storm again. Accordingly Mr. Reed finds the cause of the "tremendous result" in a belief among the people that the democratic party is responsible for the commercial distress and the enforced idleness of labor, and cheerfully undertakes to prove that such belief is both rational and just. Likewise also Mr. McKinley, and although his sense of humor is much less developed than Mr. Reed's, we may well imagine that they did not enter upon their task without exchanging the mutual winks with which Roman augurs are said to have greeted each other on the way. "I do not doubt that such belief as Mr. Reed speaks of was an influence among certain voters in all the states, but it was not an intelligent or just belief. In this as in other things the democratic party suffered from causes for which it was not responsible, and against whose hurtful operation it has long and unselfishly contended. Co-operating with and aggravating those causes were others, from whose baleful effect no party coming into power can hope to escape, as long as the patronage system rankles in American politics and puts its direful strain upon the popularity of every new administration and of every man supposed to have office-getting influence with it. The hunger for place that has beset the present administration from the 4th day of March last, was whetted and made ravenous by the chronic lack of prosperity and of employment that has afflicted whole sections of our people, and which is chargeable in no small measure to our lopsided system of federal taxation. For the vast majority of applicants there was necessarily disappointment, and disappointment in getting an office, even a small fourth-class postoffice, is a malady that time alone can cure, and against whose early stages, reason, philosophy and religion are a losing fight."

"It is true," says Mr. Reed, "that the long delay in the senate over the repeal bill, worked to the temporary hurt of the democratic party. Every democrat will admit the earnest and honest differences have long existed in his party on the silver question, and that any grave controversy on that issue must lead to estrangements more or less transient. If one side grew resentful over the delay, the other side could always bring about a final result. But here again it is well to put the responsibility where it really belongs. If Mr. Harrison had shown the same firmness and the same recklessness of consequences to his own political fortunes in dealing with the silver question that Mr. Cleveland has always shown, there would have been no Sherman bill to repeal; and no one who recalls the intense interest shown by Mr. Sherman himself, at the most critical stage in the senate struggle, can acquit him of responsibility for its disastrous prolongation. But Mr. Reed now dismisses all these as minor influences, and works himself up to the point of declaring that it was the fear of the coming tariff changes that really precipitated the panic and brought about the paralysis of business. This, I submit to you, candid men, is a partisan defiance of history."

If ever a panic in its outset was distinctively and exclusively a financial scare, the recent one was such. It began with the banks. It struck the money centers, not the centers of industry. It was only when money ceased to circulate, when loans could no longer be negotiated, nor checks on solvent banks be cashed, that factories began to close down and labor to lose employment.

A few politicians and partisan papers of the baser sort, began shouting tariff, but they were rebuked by the more intelligent and self-respecting men and journals of their party. It would be easy to fill a large volume with records of their repeated efforts in the various chambers of commerce, boards of trade, bankers, trade organizations and business men, including such well-known republican manufacturers and protectionists as Mr. Thom as Dolan and others, unanimously charging the disturbance to the Sherman law and not to the fear of tariff changes. The tariff scare was well received, and after enough for a long time only the antagonists were willing to take stock in it. Of course, so acute a financial panic, so terrible a money famine quickly affected and naturally behaved all industries.

If men could not get money to buy with, production languished and came to a full stop. If men could not get money to pay wages, while labor suffered for lack of employment. But it must also in candor be admitted that it is very probable that with or without the Sherman bill, we should not have escaped the same industrial crisis. There is a mysterious but well-known periodicity about commercial crises. We have a brief respite, followed by a period of time going with a great swing, but suddenly we plunge into some hidden pitfall and ruin and disaster are piled around us. The best currency and tariff laws might not avert these recurring disasters, but bad currency and tariff laws, statutes which violate the natural and sound laws of exchange and trade undeniably hasten the coming and fearfully aggravate their effects. Commercial crises are born out of the past. They are not phantoms which frightened men in the possible future. And it is incontrovertible history that during the existence of our high tariff system such crises have been considerably more severe and have been more disastrous than ever before. We have long ceased to expect more than two or three good years in succession. A distinguished journalist, writing in October, 1877, in the "Galaxy" magazine, said that since September, 1873, the bankruptcy courts had been grinding six days in the week and the grim spectre scarcely diminished. "Our iron and coal trade is in her 'last gasp.' There had been a gigantic revolt of laboring men in the middle and western states, accompanied by bloodshed, pillage and incendiarism." Equally dark was the picture drawn by Mr. Evans, then secretary of state. Similar depressions, though less acute, have occurred every few years since, under a rising tariff. So far, therefore, as our present distress is chargeable to vicious laws, it must be laid at the doors of the Sherman and McKinley bills, and of the other legislation of the fifty-first congress, which immensely increased expenditures, and tax burdens, while it diverted revenues from the public treasury into private coffers."

The Sherman law unsettled our currency, the McKinley bill bottled up American industry, colossal permanent appropriations hardened the struggle for existence. Private tax laws increased the people's burden while they starved the people's treasury. Such briefly sketched, and omitting many things, is the situation to which the democratic party had succumbed, and for whose tariff excess it must bear, while suffer blind popular discontent, although otherwise responsible for it. Under such circumstances even the lightening of burdens and the freeing of industry may be made to appear as public dangers. The natural curtailment of production and trade, which

expected tariff changes would ordinarily and when under healthy conditions have proved but a brief and inconveniences, has been exaggerated into the real cause of the business paralysis. Protected employers, who in days past, worked so vigorously into voting the republican ticket, have eagerly seized the present excuse to denounce and abdicate them into voting against those who offer their only hope of emancipation from their thralldom to trusts and other monopolistic combinations of capital.

As threats of dismissal and actual dismissal in days past were used to intimidate working men, so recently starving laborers have been brutally told to eat the roosters they wore during the presidential campaign. All this was effectual in the November election. Suffering and distress are unreasoning and pale-faced, and always strike at a party in power. Men are spell of the temper and intelligence of the New York fisherman who voted against his party because the fish would not bite. But this feeling is transitory. The eyes of the laboring man will soon be unsealed. He will find that the tariff policies of the demo-

cratic party are well-founded, but it existed nevertheless and caused a great many persons, in all parts of the country where elections were held, to remain at home and to go no part in the election. In some instances, perhaps, too many democrats openly voted the republican ticket in order to express their disapprobation of the failure of the administration to make the necessary changes in the public offices.

In making this statement I do not wish to be understood as taking exception to any particular act of the administration. I do, however, wish to point out the fact that there exists a universal feeling among the masses of the democratic party that changes have been too infrequent. Whether this feeling be well founded or exaggerated it is unnecessary to consider. The fact existed, and the fact of its existence was manifested in the result of the election.

One feature, however, of the recent elections is worthy of note. It was assumed by many that the course which the administration pursued in regard to silver would greatly strengthen the populist party, which would draw, as was expected, largely from both the old parties on this question. But

confidence is unrestored. It certainly cannot do it, if it destroys public confidence.

One thing is certain: The proposed bill falls short of the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. It is not fair to revert only to the report from the committee on resolutions in the Chicago convention, which was set aside by a strong majority. Yet the bill has been framed by democrats, who gave a hearty allegiance and an enthusiastic support to the platform as adopted by the convention.

The chairman of the committee that drafted the platform was a member of the national democratic convention. This adds to the anomaly of the political situation.

Some aver that the presidential election was carried solely on the tariff issue. If this is so, the people will be likely to express their dissatisfaction with the proposed bill in the congressional elections next fall. Others assert that the so-called force bill was a leading factor in the victory of the populists.

If they are right, the action of the house in promptly repealing the federal election law will elicit their approval. This may have its effect upon the south, but it seems to be a dead issue in the north. There is no time to look upon it as a vital matter, not only in the main, but in the details of the mechanics, and it will influence the coming election far more than any other issue.

The financial question may cut a very important figure in the west. Since the repeal of the Sherman law, congress has attempted no financial legislation, and up to the present time has done nothing in this respect. Yet the democratic platform was specific in its financial recommendations. Congress, however, maintains an ominous silence. But the president's message indicates that the administration favors for the present a do-nothing policy. This may account for the inaction of congress, but what effect will it have upon the political situation remains to be seen.

Something may happen that will dispel the clouds and reveal a bow of promise. If so, it must be of such a nature as to allay popular anxiety and reinvigorate industrial enterprises. At present, however, there seems to be more Jephoses than Moseses on deck. If the nation allows the Jonahs to remain on board, the ship must become water-logged, if not wrecked.

The promised land seems far away. It is not in sight, even from Mt. Nebo. There is very little manna falling. The man who leads the people from the swamps of political corruption into the promised land of national prosperity will be held as a true Moses. If the democrats have such a man, the people will surely recognize him. If he is in the ranks of either the republicans or the populists, he is sure to come to the front and win the public esteem.

Indeed, the political situation is aient to that of the financial situation. Then as now, the party in power had three years in which to recoup. That panic followed the inauguration of Martin Van Buren as president. This follows the inauguration of Grover Cleveland. One thing, however, should not be forgotten. The panic of 1837, if administrators are to be held responsible for sun panics, followed eight years of democratic rule. The third time of today, however, are directly traceable to the action of a republican administration. Martin Van Buren's effort to recoup was thus handicapped by action of a preceding democratic administration, while Grover Cleveland's effort is hampered by the bad republican administration. Besides, this democratic party has to bear the weight of an artificial industrial system, built up by thirty years of republican rule.

It is within the power of the democracy to re-establish itself in public favor. How to do this is a problem even more difficult to solve than the panic of 1837. It is possible that the key to the situation rests with the farmer. If so, the democratic party seems to be his best friend. Very few deny its free-trade tendencies. The republican party, under its so-called protective policy, which the national democratic convention denounced as a fraud, has compelled him to pay for it. An administrator, however, for all that he may be, while he is forced to sell his staple products at the world's free trade price, the result is that he has become bankrupt.

Views of William M. Springer.

The causes which contributed most to democratic defeat in the recent elections are:

First, and perhaps of the greatest importance, was the financial depression culminating in the monetary crisis of last summer. Hard times are always charged to the party in power, whether it is responsible or not, for such times or not. The effect of the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of silver every month and the issuing of treasury notes in purchase thereof caused an apprehension in the minds of European investors to the effect that such continued purchases might result in the failure of the United States to maintain the parity of gold and silver upon the existing rate, and failing to maintain the parity, that our country might pass to the silver basis. Such a result would work disaster to all the business interests in this country. It would cause European securities to be returned to this country at once and the withdrawal from the channels of trade of hundreds of millions of European capital invested in this country would produce financial depression which would far exceed its destructive effects that may have occurred during the past summer. The mere apprehension that such an event might happen had caused large blocks of American securities to be returned to this country in order that the owners thereof might be relieved upon them before the break should come. The return of these securities to the United States caused an outflow of gold, producing a stringency in the money market, which brought currency to a pre-

such was not the case. In Virginia, where the republicans stood aside and gave the populists the field against the democratic party, the populists party was overthrown and defeated. In Kansas and Nebraska, however, the republicans failed to show substantial gains, but in all cases and localities showed great losses. Whatever the old parties, therefore, may have suffered by the course of events upon the silver question, it is quite certain that the populists gained nothing on that account. The masses of the people, especially the debtors and masses, remained faithful to the democratic party, and it will be true to its pledges. And they may safely trust that party for sound financial legislation in the future as they have done in the past.

"It is an ill wind that blows no good to anyone. There may therefore be some good resulting from the democratic defeat. It is quite evident that the democratic party in congress will hasten to redeem its pledges in the legislation of the coming session. The tariff bill will undoubtedly be pressed to final passage at the very earliest time practicable. The house might vote on the bill before the Christmas holidays, so that the senate finance committee ought to sit during vacation and be ready to report the bill to the senate on the very first day of its reconvening in January. Democratic senators should make but few speeches, and debate should be continued as long as possible. If it is necessary to adjourn the evening as a quorum can be maintained, and all other business kept in abeyance until a tariff bill is put upon its passage. Senators will be indisposed to adopt the cloture rule but if the opponents of the bill are to be beaten, the greater portion of the talkative will find themselves soon in the situation which the introduction of the silver bill were in the prolongation of debate upon that measure during the extra session. The whole country will cry out against any unnecessary delay in the passage of the tariff bill, for the reason that the business interests of the country will be kept in uncertainty until it is finally passed.

It would be good policy to provide in a tariff bill that the free list should be put into effect immediately upon its passage and that other provisions of the bill should not take effect until the first day of July next. Such provisions would have effect to hasten the passage of the bill through the senate in order to enable our manufacturers to stock our market with domestic goods made from the free raw material to which their rivals could avail themselves. Duties on imported goods and provisions were incorporated in the bill. Every hour of delay in its passage would shorten the time in which manufacturers could prepare for the reduced rates of duties upon the finished product, and they would insist upon prompt action on the part of the senate and their colleagues as much as possible to prepare for the change.

In this way it is not only possible, but highly probable that the tariff bill would become a law by the middle of February, certainly no later than the first day of March next. As soon as it is passed I would like to point out that it will be a revival of all the industries of the country. Manufacturing establishments will be worked to their largest capacity and employment will be given to the greatest possible number of laborers. The necessities of life in many branches will be procured upon more reasonable terms and labor will be better rewarded.

Views of Congressman Amos J. Cummings.

It is difficult for any man to define the political situation at an hour's notice. Yet this is what is now being done. It is an off-hand effort and that one may not be as clear as made after mature consideration. The political situation today is anomalous. In one state are democratic victories far greater than were anticipated; and in another, astounding reproductive triumphs. Similarities to the last mentioned are the populists, while in New York no one is more surprised than the winners themselves. The cause of these upheavals ought to be easily determined. The financial stringency had made the people ugly. As usual, they held the party in power responsible. Another factor was the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the election. Manufacturing establishments will be worked to their largest capacity and employment will be given to the greatest possible number of laborers. The necessities of life in many branches will be procured upon more reasonable terms and labor will be better rewarded.

Whether the situation will be improved at the next fall election is hard to tell. Whatever tariff bill may be adopted by congress can hardly be put into practical operation before November. No definite results can be obtained in time to influence the winter. The bill will depend largely upon some manufacturers and light upon others. In both cases the interest of labor is involved. As long as our manufacturing interests are affected, just so long will the interests of employees in our factories be at stake. If the wages of mechanics are reduced, and the work is scarce, they will be apt to hold the party in power responsible, and to vote against it. The proposed tariff can hardly alleviate the situation, if public

minimum and forced many of the largest banks and business establishments into suspension or bankruptcy.

Congress was called together for the purpose of affording relief and that relief was believed to be in the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Whether such repeal would be effective or not was hardly made for debate. The truth is that such repeal was necessary to the restoration of public confidence and every hour that congress delayed in the passage of the repeal bill was an aggravation of existing evils and a prolongation of distress and want of confidence. Those who believed that repeal would turn that relief against the action of congress, were wrong. The time for action had arrived and the ruling party was pledged to an unreasonable extent their patience became exhausted and they determined to rebuke at the polls the party which they assumed was responsible for the failure to bring immediate relief. They determined, therefore, with nearly the entire business interests of the country, to repudiate, to repudiate the democratic party for failing to pass in a reasonable time the repeal bill, and the elections last fall were the first opportunities afforded them of expressing their dissent. The repeat came too late to arrest the tide of opposition that had set in, and the consequence was, under a rising tariff. So far, therefore, as our present distress is chargeable to vicious laws, it must be laid at the doors of the Sherman and McKinley bills, and of the other legislation of the fifty-first congress, which immensely increased expenditures, and tax burdens, while it diverted revenues from the public treasury into private coffers.

The Sherman law unsettled our currency, the McKinley bill bottled up American industry, colossal permanent appropriations hardened the struggle for existence. Private tax laws increased the people's burden while they starved the people's treasury. Such briefly sketched, and omitting many things, is the situation to which the democratic party had succumbed, and for whose tariff excess it must bear, while suffer blind popular discontent, although otherwise responsible for it. Under such circumstances even the lightening of burdens and the freeing of industry may be made to appear as public dangers. The natural curtailment of production and trade, which

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Doctors and Preachers Have Bill's Sympathy—A Few Striking Observations
on the Convicts.

"Owe no man anything." I reckon that is good doctrine, but if St. Paul had been a Gentleman and a family man and had lived in our day he would have qualified the injunction. We are just obliged to owe somebody. A right square up "paids his go-beyonds" might suit an old bachelor like Paul, but it don't suit us. This is an age of credit. Even the national government is in debt millions of dollars, and so are the states and counties and most of the churches. Banks are chartered to lend money, and everybody is invited to come and borrow. With all these examples before us the people have got in a way of going into debt and they can't get out of it. Is such that the man owes more than it is worth and is really bankrupt, but that can't be so. There are lots of folks who owe about as much as they own, but as long as they pay the interest it don't matter. Interest is of more importance than the principal to a money lender. A bond for thirty years is worth more than one for ten years. Debt is a hard master, but credit is a kind friend and there is lots of fun in catching up. I've been trying to catch up ever since the war and almost everybody is about as behind and they stay so. With the average family man it is almost impossible to catch up, and so he gets used to the credit system and generally dies with a debt on his estate. That's what is the matter with politics right now. The late panic interrupted the credit system and the people are mad about it. They want to borrow more money and they talk about \$300 per month. The government is going to do something about it. Somebody says that everybody owed every man woman and child that much and wouldn't pay it. There is some good in every misfortune, and I know that the panic had some good results. It has put the brak on the train of extravagance. The way to get out of debt is to buy nothing that you are not obliged to have, and we are doing it at my house, not willingly, but we have got the cash that stops the train—even such folks have had to slow up for town lots and bonds and stocks are not cash. Merchants are not selling as many luxuries as they did a year ago. A jeweler told me he was not selling one—*not* as much. It is curious how a man will unconsciously graduate his debts. If he can pay all and has a little money and wants to do right, he will pay the butcher and his grocery merchant in preference to the dry goods merchant. Food is more important than clothes. You can patch up last year's garments, but victuals must come fresh every day. Food and fire come first and have the first lien on a fellow's purse. And the gas bill and water bill has to be paid by town folks or these comforts will be cut off. They belong to corporations and corporations have no souls. Servant's hire ranks pretty high, especially the cook and wash woman. They are always paid. A man is ashamed for his cook to think he has no money. Her respect for him is based upon the idea that he is a gentleman and doesn't belong to the "poor white trash," as the negroes call them. So to keep up the delusion she always wears the colored servant's cap after these comes the dress, and then they get a slice now and then and take a note for the balance. Lately they have got to drawing on you and they write you a love-letter asking you to protect the draft, or they send you a statement about twice a month and say "Please remit." That is all right and it is business, but if a man hasn't got the money he can't protect the draft, nor remit either. The draft has got to be a particular danger now, and as the protection was a dangerous only, it goes back disengaged. I paid a little bill the other day to an old friend and when I remember that I hoped we would now have a more limited correspondence, he said he didn't know anything about it, that he supposed his bookkeeper was the guilty party. So hereafter I shall pay less attention to these billygoats from bookkeepers.

But last of all comes the preacher and the doctor and carry for them. The lawyer can take care of himself, but the doctor seems like one of the family and he will wait and wait before he sends in his bill, and then when you pay him again before any serious attention is paid to it. The family think too much of him to treat him like he was a creditor and he thinks too much of them to importune. If it is such an affectionate, considerate relation that it may not be disturbed by a little matter of money, and so, in the meantime, the poor family doctor is in danger of perishing to death. I paid one the other day a little bill of \$1 that was two years old and his surprise and gratitude were distressing. But the preacher is the most helpless of all creditors. He can't make out any bill of any kind. He has got to do with a corporation and church corporations are pretty much like all others. No one individual acknowledges the debt. If he acknowledges his part he is doing pretty well. The officers meet once a year and fix the salary and another set of officers call around the church and ask for the money, but they do not know where half of it is. The good humble preacher goes to the treasurer occasionally and timidly asks if there is any money on hand for him. He gets about half his dues and thanks the Lord in his heart and invokes a blessing upon his people. I wonder if it is a town such as this, and it keeps right square up with the preacher. One time I was present with the officers when the preacher ventured to tell them that he was very much embarrassed, that he owed money and couldn't pay it. The church had promised him \$800, and were behind \$200, and the year only half gone. One of the officers suggested that they call the editor of the congregation to let next Sunday. Not so, he hated to do that for the truth was that \$500 of the \$200 was due by the officers then present. Well, that was a sodolator. Next year it was proposed to raise his salary to \$1,000, but he objected, saying that he couldn't afford to lose any more than he was losing.

But I forgot to mention taxes—that are as inexorable and unfeeling as death. Nothing is certain in this world but death and taxes. I remember when the rate of taxation on land was only 10 cents on a hundred dollars, but now it is 100 cents. They seem to get more and more every year. Who knows where the blame is. Maybe it can't be helped, for there is the lunatic asylum that costs near \$20,000 a year and there are other charities and expenses we did not have in the days of auld lang syne. Then there are these everlasting courts and juries whose cost is immense and gets immensely worse. How about the last report of Captain Jones, which says that during the last year, from October to October, he has received 718 convicts—all colored. This is nearly twice as many as the last year. The report for 1882 was 381 whites all told in the convict camps. Now there are only 185 whites. There are now 1,981 negroes in the camps, being 91 per cent of all the convicts. The increase of colored convicts averages 15 per cent a year. That rate will take only six and one-half years to bring the number up to 4,000. What will happen? The landing point stop and that will stop it? Our jail is full the year round and so are most of the jails in the state, and it takes time and money to try them and feed them. Of course we want it very badly, but it will take many many provisions to hold all the young negroes who will be here. That college will matriculate five hundred the first year, and it will take lots of money and more taxes to keep it up. But we won't worry about future troubles. It is well enough though to foresee them and prepare for them. It looks like we will need a tariff for revenue and protection, too, before we get through with the negro. BILL ARP.

SHOE MERCHANTS!

Dealers are beginning to be interested in Shoes for the season to come. We've been thinking for you—forecasting the styles, discriminating and securing whatever promised best, and are now ready to show you every sort that ought to be in stock. Choose the quality you prefer—and the fashion. There's nothing else to waste a thought on.

Retailers may here buy in any quantity and select their own range or series of sizes. That's exceptional—the result of progressive jobbing.

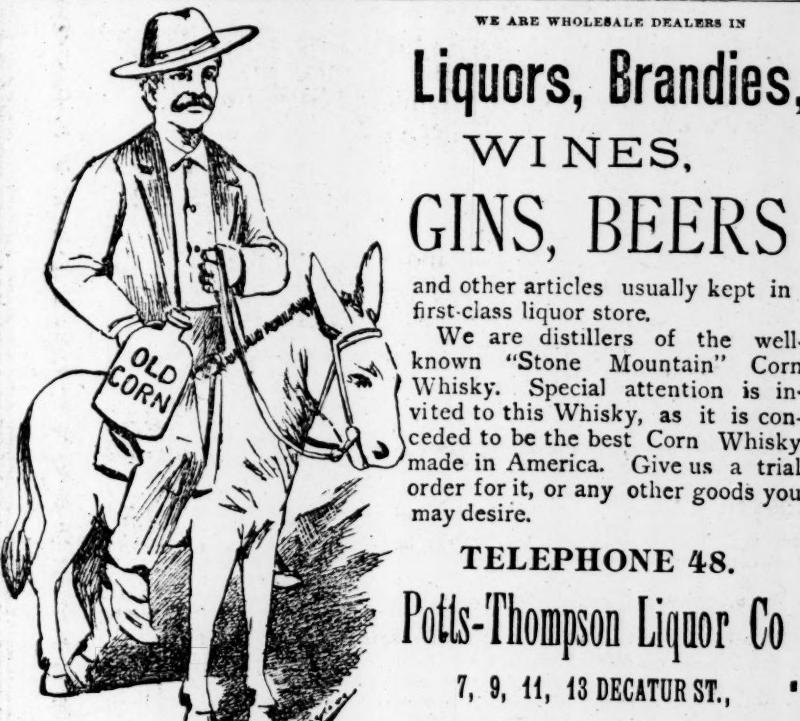
Concerning Two Specials:

"Old Colony" is the strong, historical name impressed on a particular line of Men's Calf Shoes.

"Queen and Crescent" is the brand that distinguishes a particular line of Women's Dongola Shoes—button or lace.

Both are manufactured to our order and wise merchants say they are beyond compare the best best values and easiest sellers ever shown.

COLEMAN, BURDEN, WARTHEN GO.,
Cor. Pryor and Decatur Sts., Atlanta.



WE ARE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Liquors, Brandies,
WINES,
GINS, BEERS

and other articles usually kept in

first-class liquor store.

We are distillers of the well-known "Stone Mountain" Corn Whisky. Special attention is invited to this Whisky, as it is conceded to be the best Corn Whisky made in America. Give us a trial order for it, or any other goods you may desire.

TELEPHONE 48.

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are the natural blood purifiers.

The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it is purified (freed of poison) in the kidneys.

If the kidneys are deranged they cannot keep the blood pure and healthy.

And if the blood is not kept pure, the whole system becomes poisoned and deranged.

Having few nerves of sensation, disease may exist in the kidneys and yet give no pain.

Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys are high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the abdomen, ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine, dryness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold extremities, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, fickle appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine, etc., indicate the need of

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Any of the above symptoms at first may be slight, but they should not be neglected. They point to kidney trouble, and left to develop may terminate in Bright's disease.

Sold by all druggists.



A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

12 Whitehall Street.

Established Twenty-three Years.
Inventor and sole proprietor of all the Hawkes' products, gold, silver, steel, aluminum, nickel, shell frames, and lenses of every conceivable kind ground to order. Every pair warranted.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA., SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood

and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.

HERPES, SCARLET FEVER, SEMINAL LOSSES, diphtheria, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring the full

details of these cures are invited to call

Dr. W. W. Bowes, 21 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

LESSONS

In China and oil painting.—WEDDING PRESENTS
to order. Art materials on hand and done
WM. LYCETT, 83-12 Whitehall, St.
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SOUTHERN SHORTHAND
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BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

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Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy
English, Art, etc., taught.

Over 6,000 graduates in positions.

Twenty teachers in faculty.

Handsome catalogue free.

The Atlanta School of Art

Open temporarily in 630 Equitable building, between the courthouse and 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. Shareholders' tickets entitle them to one year's tuition are dated from December 4th and are now ready.

Those desiring the full benefit of these tickets and seven months of work may begin now.

A Dollar Night Class \$1 per month has been organized and taught during the day, proven them from taking advantage of the opportunities offered by this institution.

An Art School has been organized and made to take up the different branches of work taught at very moderate terms. Send for prospectus, or for further particulars call or correspond with W. L. PALEY, Manager and Director of Art.

Now Order and Plant

As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, etc. The best and cheapest can be had from

W. D. BEATIE,
508 Equitable Building.
Catalogue free.

Several dealers are selling whisky in second-hand "Purity" Bottles for "Purity" Rye. Others pretend to sell our "Purity" under other brands. The genuine Rose's "Purity" Rye sold only in Atlanta by The R. M. Rose Co., Sole Proprietors, 12 Marietta street.

Scientific Opticians,

64 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement.

Their retail saleroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

Elevators

OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.

TRAFFIC OF PASSENGER & FREIGHT

STANDING SEAM ROOF

GLOBE STANDARD IRON SIDING

Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roofing.

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Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and

Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Speci-

THE SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION'S DAILY REACH FROM DAYLIGHT TO NIGHT.

GETS OVER GROUND.

How The Constitution, with Fast Schedules, Covers the Earth.

THIRTEEN STATES IN A SINGLE DAY

From Indiana to the Everglades of Florida the Day of Publication.

IN THOUSANDS OF TOWNS AND CITIES

The Waters of the Mississippi and the Dan Crossed by The Constitution Simultaneously—All About Its Daily Flight.

The daily flight of The Constitution told in type reads like a fairy story. So strange and wonderful!

And the figures on the map marking the scope of the paper's territory in a single day shine resplendent with the interest of a romance.

From "dawn to dewy eve" once meant nothing more to the common mind than from Cape Cod to Kalamazoo, but it means more than that now. With The Constitution it means from the rising hills of Roanoke.



note to the sunlit waters of New Orleans, away down yonder on the Gulf of Mexico. It means from the wintry winds of Indiana to the sweet breezes that fan the land of the lemon and the palm.

The Constitution from sun to sun sounds the news of the world throughout the countless towns of thirteen states of this big republic.

Think—thirteen states in a single day!

Leaving Atlanta bright and early in the morning with the rising of the sparrows, The Constitution beams around the fire-sides of many thousand homes in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana and rests that night on the Blue Ridge of Virginia, among the shades of the orange groves of Florida, beside the waters of the lordly Mississippi, along the pebbly sands of the Gulf of Mexico and far beyond the icy waters of the Ohio river.

Enterprising railroad men have done the work and done it well, to be sure.

To the readers of The Constitution away down beneath the shadow of the cocoanut trees who get their papers now in time to read them at the dinner table this business is a revelation. One fellow down about the upper borders of Florida the other day bought a copy of The Constitution at a little town and went wild with wonderment when he saw in it a full account of a street fight at midnight the night before in that same town in which he had participated to considerable personal disaster. The paper had reached him just after breakfast. He couldn't believe his own eyes, so he declared he would take the paper out hunting with him that morning to be used as gun wadding, if the squirrels he killed for dinner tasted like squirrel he would know that it was a reality. He killed the squirrels in good time for dinner and from eating them knew it was sure enough squirrel. Since that time the fellow has gone forth to preach the doctrine of the old adage to the world—"wonders never cease."

The other morning when the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad put on its fast schedule to Florida a citizen of McRae, after reading his morning Constitution at his breakfast table, more than 200 miles away from the citizen of Atlanta on Peachtree street who was reading his at exactly that minute over his own breakfast table, leaped high in the air, threw the paper to his wife with a wild exclamation of amazement and declared that he would at once telephone the man in the moon that he might safely expect to read his Constitution of that day's issue by dinner time.

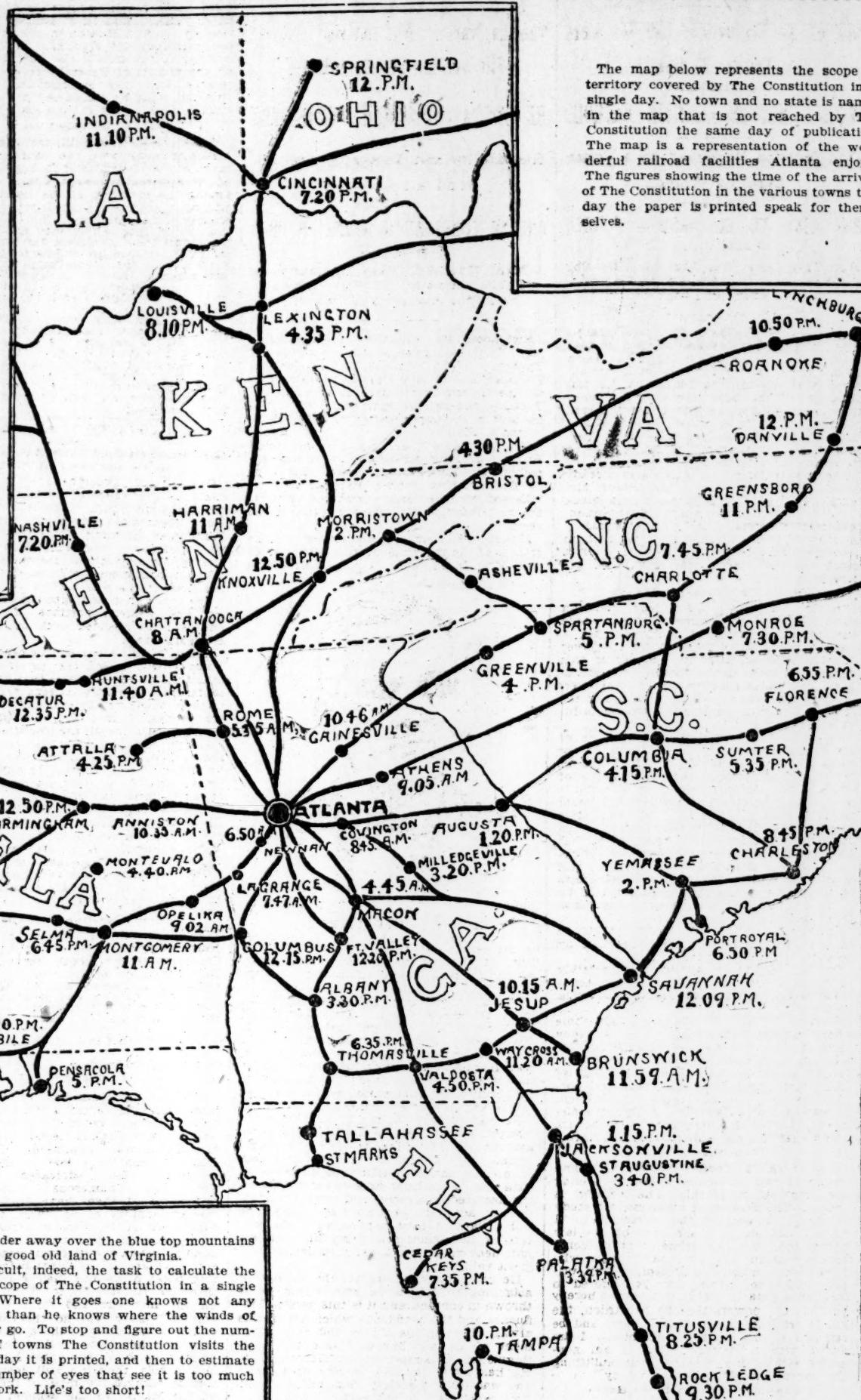
Pardonable the impulse to do such a thing when one considers that The Constitution is now read in Macon, Rome and Chattanooga at breakfast time—the same minute that it is first read that same morning in Atlanta.

The man in Chattanooga spreads out the paper on his breakfast table and reads the news record of the world for the past twenty-four hours simultaneously with the citizen of Atlanta who lives, perchance, within a block of The Constitution building, for the paper takes flight in the morning while the world is fast asleep and crosses the Etowah river while the stars are still shining.

It is a guest within the gates of Rome long before the sun beams down its peaceful benediction and silvers the waters of the Oostanaula.

The Constitution, the same day of publication, crosses the Ohio river at sunset and takes supper in Cincinnati. At that same hour it is a guest at the tea-table of the south Florida citizen. From Cincinnati it goes on to Indiana, where it is lulled to sleep that night by the chime of sleighbells. It finds repose that same night at the same hour away down on the green and picturesque banks of the St. Johns river.

Across the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and into Louisiana it goes to take the news to the citizen of New Orleans as he drinks his goodnight cocktail, and rests that same night in the house of



its reader away over the blue top mountains of the good old land of Virginia.

Difficult, indeed, the task to calculate the real scope of The Constitution in a single day. Where it goes one knows not any better than he knows where the winds of winter go. To stop and figure out the number of towns The Constitution visits the same day it is printed, and then to estimate the number of eyes that see it is too much like work. Life's too short!

Something of the Schedules.

There seems to have been a recent movement on the part of enterprising railroad men in the south looking to better schedules.

In spite of the hard times and the forced cuts in labor forces of all of the railroads there seems to have been a marked improvement in the matter of fixing schedules such as would make distance diminish between this and cities of the south.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, when it puts on a service of through trains from Jacksonville, Fla., to Chicago, such as would make the trip between those two cities the matter of a few hours, laid open to The Constitution the greatest op-

on the peninsula is reached that night—the same night the paper was printed in Atlanta.

The northbound train on the East Tennessee line takes The Constitution to all points between Atlanta and Rome in the shadow of the night. It steals a march into the city of Rome and out of it while the night hour yet lingers and The Constitution steals on to the state of Georgia at sunrise, crossing the Tennessee river and flying through the Cumberland mountains to the blue grass regions of Kentucky in time for dinner. Through the state of Kentucky the paper goes flying as though with wings swifter than the doves', and when it

is that it is printed in Atlanta this morning is read in New Orleans tonight.

Going north the Richmond and Danville train leaves Atlanta in the morning the paper is covered by th's schedule during the day, but the most wonderful thing about the northbound run of The Constitution is that it gets to New Orleans just after supper, in full time for its readers there to glean the news from its columns before retiring for the night. The Constitution that is printed in Atlanta this morning is read in New Orleans tonight.

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At the age of sixteen, he entered upon a career of usefulness and since then he has been constantly identified with the industrial progress of the city.

At the age of twenty-four, without experience, coupled with the friendship and admiring regard of those with whom his previous career had thrown him in contact, he engaged in business, and soon became a successful and prosperous merchant. His success was due to his great energy and untiring efforts, uniting energy and exhaustless enthusiasm and pluck.

Mr. Horne did not enter the mayoralty contest voluntarily, but at the public solicitation of a large gathering of the leading citizens of Macon, he has been reluctantly urged to enter the race by many of his friends, but hesitated. Finally several petitions were drawn up and put into circulation for signatures, urging Mr. Horne to allow his name to be used as a candidate for mayor. When these petitions, bearing many signatures, were presented to Mr. Horne he told his friends that he was ever willing to serve Macon and her people in any capacity, but he would prefer that the movement in favor of his candidacy take some public form. This precipitated the public meeting that formally put Mr. Horne in the field.

His campaign has been remarkable one from the first day his name was mentioned in connection with the mayoralty, and every time and moment of it has resulted in a decided success for him. Shortly after Mr. Horne announced his candidacy, Mr. A. H. Smith entered the arena with a strong following in opposition. Both men were young, energetic and magnetic and for awhile things were warm, but Mr. Smith soon retired, leaving the field clear to Hon. Henry Horne.

Hon. Henry Horne was elected mayor by a most flattering vote and it is believed that under his administration Macon will take a new lease of life.

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Hon. Henry Horne was elected mayor without opposition and received a most flattering vote.

NOT SO HOPELESS.

The Committee Will Report Favorably on the Income Tax.

IT WILL BE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL TAX

Mr. Cleveland's Proposition Will Hardly Go Through Congress.

SET BACK FOR THE WHISKY SHARKS

They Hope to Get an Increased Tax, but the Committee Seems Agreed Not to Recommend It.

Washington, December 9.—(Special)—Neither house of congress was in session today. Outside of the ways and means committee members few statements were in the building. But the surroundings of the ways and means committee were interesting, as they have been every day for a month. The tariff bill proper having been completed, the members of this important committee discussed the revenue portion of the bill today. The discussion was principally in an informal way, but nevertheless much interest was manifested. All indications now are that the committee will report an individual income tax instead of a tax solely upon corporations. The advocates of an individual tax are circulating a petition systematically among the members of the various delegations, asking the committee to report in favor of an individual tax. The petition has already been widely signed and the belief is that it will control the action of the committee at the end. The opponents of an individual tax declare it cannot pass congress, but it advocates believe it has a much better chance than a tax upon corporations.

Increased Tax on Whisky.

There is a tacit understanding in the committee that it will not be necessary to increase the whisky tax, it being believed that the individual income tax, the inheritance tax, the increased tax on cigarettes and the tax on playing cards will raise sufficient revenue to make up the loss caused by the reduction of the tariff duties proper. A committee on the bill is now certain. The sugar question will probably be the principal matter discussed. Nearly all the democrats favor the abolition of the bounty, while a considerable number advocate the reinstatement of the tariff duty. But it will be difficult in the house to put a duty on sugar, and in this lies the danger of the bill before the senate. The general impression is that the sugar bill will go through the house easily as it is in the White house, but with all the bounty stricken off it is expected that the senate will amend the bill by providing a duty on sugar. The iron and coal men do not stand much chance of amending the bill in the caucus. There are not enough of them. Jerry Simpson and the populists are protesting against the wool schedule, claiming that free wool is a discrimination against farmers of the west. Franklin G. D. complains, however, that he proposes offering. But Jerry and his populist followers will oppose anything that is democratic.

Georgia Not in Statuary Hall.

The unveling of the statue of General Shields, of the 11th, in Statuary hall of the capitol Wednesday was a forcible reminder to Georgians in Washington of the recklessness of the Empire State of the South. Georgia has no statute in Statuary Hall of the capitol.

Under an act of congress of many years ago each state was invited to present to the government for a place in Statuary hall statues of two of its most eminent men. Nearly all the states have complied. Some of them, however, have not done so, and one state in the hall up to date.

Soon after this act was passed by the congress of the United States the legislature of Georgia passed an act naming Dr. Crawford W. Long, the eminent physician of Athens, who achieved fame as the discoverer of anesthesia. The legislature has, however, never made an appropriation for the construction of this statue.

I was talking with Mr. N. J. Hammond of Atlanta, and this other night Col. Hammond was of the opinion that the legislature of several years ago selected Dr. Long and Alexander H. Stephens. He was positive about Dr. Long, but was not so certain that Mr. Stephens had been named. However, this is a question which can easily be settled by the record. Georgia should be represented in Statuary hall. It would take a small appropriation for either marble or bronze statues. Georgia, here, has to see provision made for this purpose very soon.

Mr. Cleveland's Health.

The condition of Mr. Cleveland's health is a subject of much discussion in Washington just now. There are those who believe him to be in very bad physical condition, and others say there is nothing materially wrong with his health. Nearly all agree, however, that the president makes a mistake in surrounding his physical condition with so much mystery. Only a few days ago an eminent New York dentist was here and remained at the white house several days. Dr. Bryan, Mr. Cleveland's physician, also came over from New York at the time and spent a day at the white house. If there is nothing more than a few decayed teeth which need extraction or something on that order, many think that the president should let the public know.

A gentleman who has seen the president several times recently and talked with him at length told me today that Mr. Cleveland did not seem to be in good health. He has lost weight in weight and seems listless and overworn. There was not that vigor and vim in his conversation which used to be one of his peculiar characteristics. He seemed to be tired all the time. Just whether this is the result of overwork or some constitutional trouble is not known, but Mr. Cleveland himself admits that he has not his former vim and cannot do the work that he once did.

United States Tax.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, is pushing the state bank tax bill. He said today that the committee on banking and currency stood one majority for the bill and would report it next week. The speaker to the effect that the committee is opposed to the bill is correct. Mr. Hall thinks, however, that it will take some hard fighting to put this measure through the house in view of the fact that the president, whether opposing it or not, is certainly not an advocate of it.

"I have no personal interest, nor has my state any interest in this bill," said Mr. Hall. "Under the constitution of Missouri, the states of Texas, and the state of Texas, banks of issue are prohibited, but for that nearly all the states of the south and west desire the passage of this bill, and therefore I am working in the interest of the people of other states. I believe it right and proper and think it should pass. I know it could pass with the support of the president."

Major Black Cannot Come.

Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert and Congressman Springer leave for the Augusta exposition tomorrow night. Mr. Patrick Walsh and a committee of Augustans will meet Mr. Durbin to escort the party to Augusta. Major Black will not go. He does not feel he can leave Washington just now, owing to the situation relative to the repeal of the state bank tax.

Major Black is deeply interested in this measure, and as a member of the banking and currency committee is doing splendid work for it.

A Georgia Society.

A large number of Georgians in Washington met at the Metropolitan hotel to-night and arranged to organize a Georgia Society in Washington. The society

have clubs and will be a permanent organization.

The members of congress, as well as all the Georgia office holders and other Georgians here, will be members.

Major Barnes left for Augusta tonight.

E. W. B.

UNRAVELING HOWARD'S SCHEMES.

His Victim Tell How He Duped Them Repeatedly.

Jackson, Tenn., December 9.—(Special)—The trial of G. F. B. Howard, charged with conducting a fraudulent European claims agency in London, New York and Jacksonville, Tenn., began yesterday. The evidence adduced today was very damaging to the accused. A number of parties duped by the scheme of William Lord Moore, London; E. Ross and Joseph Leger, New York, and G. F. B. Howard, Jackson, each of whom the defendant has been recognized to be, were placed upon the stand today. They told a plain story of how, after Moore was suppressed in London, Ross of New York took up the correspondence on the subject



C. F. B. HOWARD.

and led them to believe that they were entitled to an inheritance. E. Ross, who is reported dead, and notwithstanding most of them had paid Moore and Ross money, Joseph Leger, of New York, sprung his decree of the "supreme court" in the British court, and he in turn collected money, as his alleged predecessors had done for work in prosecuting mythical inheritances abroad. This class of evidence, while there is nothing sensational about it, is knocking down the props that have supported the distinguished clerical suspect and he finds himself in toils that are hard to shake off.

It was expected that a session of court would be held tonight, but the attorney in the box of passengers came saying that Dr. Howard, the defendant, was ill and could not attend court. So court was adjourned until Monday morning.

Senator Wilson thought the bill ought to be amended to prevent coercion by persons of the same party.

Senator Evans suggested that possibly "some of us may be read out of the democratic party because we believe in the Ocala platform."

Senator Wilson—"There have been some efforts to introduce a third party, but they have failed. It is an open secret that this bill will be introduced by the democratic faction to prevent the alleged discharge of Tillmanite employees by railroads and corporations in case of voting for Tillman. It was at first a favorite bill, but the discussion took such a new turn in the senate today that the bill was ruthlessly killed."

A Woman's Plea.

Mrs. Virginia Young, a South Carolina voter of no represented a petit jury in the right of citizens. The petition is unique. She declares she has made a study of the principles of the government. "I have," said she, "in the eyes of the law committed but one crime, that of being born a woman, and since male persons who have been convicted of treason, felony, bribery and other crimes may be restored to their franchises by executive pardon, I beg the powers that be to pardon the single crime of which I am guilty, and restore to the right of citizenship. I am taxed without representation. I am governed without my consent, thus nullifying the sacred principles of democracy."

Independent Activity in the House.

The prospect for an extra session of the general assembly of Illinois was dimmed, despite the decision of the senate last night, that the report on the revision of the laws be adopted and approved as a whole. The house has acted independently of this and today adopted the recommendation of a special committee to the effect that the revision of the statutes should be recommended and passed in the form of a bill. The house will accordingly act in the matter without the advice of the senate, and will begin in reading the codification next Monday.

Under Municipal Police.

Charleston gets another hard rap in the legislature for her alleged sins against the dispensary law. Tonight Representative Gary, of Abberville, introduced in the house the expected bill to put the city under the control of metropolitan police. The bill provides that beginning the 1st of January there shall be a board of police commissioners, three appointed by the governor and two by the city council, unless the council shall fail to appoint or which approves all bills presented in which the three appointed by the governor shall fill the vacancies. This board shall take oath before a proper officer for the faithful discharge of their duties and shall elect once every two weeks and shall elect vice voice the officers and men of the police force for the next twelve months. These police shall be subject to the orders of the board upon the mayor of the city. The city council is required to furnish the board a permanent office and to pay all legitimate expenses of station, office and printing. Such portions of the charter of the city as conflict with the city that are in conflict with this are repealed.

SHE KILLED THE NEGRO.

Mrs. Smith Awoke, Found One in Her Bedroom and Fired.

Selma, Ala., December 9.—(Special)—At Richmond, thirty miles from Selma, in this county, Mrs. W. T. Smith, the young wife of a well-to-do farmer, shot and killed a negro man last night. Her husband was away and Mrs. Smith was the only person on the place. She was awakened at a late hour by a noise in her room. She fired at the dark figure with a pistol. She screamed and awakened the neighbors, and in a few minutes the country was aroused. Searching parties soon combed the country.

When this sanguinity in the senate was occasioned by Mr. Barbour's death Mr. Martin was one of the first to become an avowed candidate, and through the instrumentality of his friends the endorsement of largely more than a majority of the members of the legislature was secured in a short while.

For years he has been a member of the state democratic committee, he has been one of its chief and best advisers, and as a lawyer he stands higher in his profession. Recently he was arguing a case in the United States circuit court at Washington, and it is said one of the associate judges told the chief justice to follow his argument, as he would probably be the next United States senator from Virginia. When it was over the chief justice said: "If he is the senator he will do credit to the state."

Though on the state committee before, he had never occupied a political office in state politics in 1888, when he was appointed to the Davidson county bar. Private and comfortable quarters have been fitted up for him, being the same ones occupied by Joe Banks for nearly a year after he killed John J. Littleton. He will be kept here by the supreme court acts on his case.

At a late hour this evening Judge Sage granted an application for continuance in the case of Mrs. Smith, so that he will not be tried until next term.

MISSISSIPPI GOES TO JAIL.

He Could Not Make the Bond and Is Locked Up.

Nashville, Tenn., December 9.—(Special)—The federal court will decide Monday the date of the trial of George A. Dazey, George Childress, the Cumberland cashier, who will not be tried until next term. Frank Porters, who after an afternoon abandoned hope of making the \$30,000 bond required of him by the court, turned a number of those who had come to see him to the sheriff, is the one of the three appointed by the governor to support the vancies. This board shall take oath before a proper officer for the faithful discharge of their duties and shall elect vice voice the officers and men of the police force for the next twelve months. These police shall be subject to the orders of the board upon the mayor of the city. The city council is required to furnish the board a permanent office and to pay all legitimate expenses of station, office and printing. Such portions of the charter of the city as conflict with the city that are in conflict with this are repealed.

SHE FOUGHT TO THE DEATH.

A Young Lady in Arkansas Sacrifices Life to Save Her Honor.

Little Rock, Ark., December 9.—A fifteen-year-old negro, named Sed Horner, attempted to outrage Miss Lizzie Keller, a sixteen-year-old white girl, daughter of a prominent family on the road one mile from Harrisburg, last evening, when the girl fought desperately and saved her honor, but sacrificed her life. The negro cut her throat with his pocket knife and then took to the woods. The girl was found in the road in a dying condition, but told the sheriff she had been cut by a negro and bled to death. The sheriff and a posse of several hundred citizens followed the negro with bloodhounds. He was captured last night and is now being guarded at Harrisburg. His clothes were covered with blood and no evidence is lacking to prove his guilt. Dispatches are sent to the Corolla—of course, to the famous Flager group—is the only one of the large hotels open. In fact the "swell" hostleries in Florida outside of Jacksonville hardly ever open before New Year's Day. The season is going to be a good one—above the average, most people think.

\$4.000 in Oranges.

An ingenious orange grower down in south Florida has figured it out that the \$4,000 he got for oranges will bring about \$1,000,000 in the markets—an average of \$1 per box gross—but that of this sum the growers will get about \$1,000,000; the laborers and fertilizer manufacturers, the banks and the railroad companies, say \$2,000,000. This fruit is bringing very low prices, but is holding up in the north and western markets on account of the tourists is almost wholly responsible for it. St. James, the Windsor, the Everett, the Hotel and the like are full and rapidly filling up with people. In St. Augustine the Cordova—one of the famous Flager group—is the only one of the large hotels open. In fact the "swell" hostleries in Florida outside of Jacksonville hardly ever open before New Year's Day. The season is going to be a good one—above the average, most people think.

If Jacksonville and the state administration had not been "at odds" the Corbett-Witchell fight would never have been fought here.

Politics can accomplish a good deal beyond "making strange bedfellows."

In the other section of the state now open with the exception of the new Duval, which opens next week, and the streets are gay with strangers and bustling with business—a condition which the coming of the tourists is almost wholly responsible for. The St. James, the Windsor, the Everett, the Hotel and the like are full and rapidly filling up with people. In St. Augustine the Cordova—one of the famous Flager group—is the only one of the large hotels open. In fact the "swell" hostleries in Florida outside of Jacksonville hardly ever open before New Year's Day. The season is going to be a good one—above the average, most people think.

UPHOLDS THE CONSTABLE.

He Had a Warrant and the Seizure Was Legal.

Columbia, S. C., December 9.—(Special)—Before the United States court adjourned today Judge Simonton heard testimony and argument in the case of L. W. Perrin, a dispensary constable, charged with contempt in making a seizure of whisky at Greenwood. The whisky was in possession of the Columbia cashier, who was serving a sentence of six months for malfeasance in office. Perrin claimed he was acting under a warrant issued by the state convention for his service as a constable.

Burglars Blow a safe but Get Only a Small Reward.

Lawrenceville, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—John E. Ewing's safe was broken open last night and his safe blown open and the contents taken. The thief was an expert, evidently, as the door was blown all to pieces and the hinges. The burglar only got \$10 in change, which he later after getting drunk sold to a pie and potato buyer, who had left with Mr. Ewing with whom he had been in the habit of depositing about fifteen hundred dollars.

John E. Ewing, on hearing about the safe, went to the sheriff and said he had been robbed.

Killed His Wife.

Dresden, Tenn., December 9.—Will Edwards, a young farmer in good standing, during a party at his home with his wife, became enraged and pistol shot her dead. He then tried to kill his wife's sister, Miss Jenkins, and when escaped he turned the weapon on himself, shooting himself in the head. His last shot proved fatal. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

Suicide of an Advance Agent.

Raleigh, N. C., December 9.—Adolph Goldsmith, who was the advance agent of the Fortunes of War Company, which went to Winstons, N. C., last night by taking strenuous.

A DELICATE MATTER.

One of the Legislators Did Not Care to Debate It Openly.

WOULD UNCOVER ELECTION METHODS

Odd Petition Presented by a South Carolina Woman.

SHE ASKS TO BE MADE A CITIZEN

Her Only Crime, She Says, Is That She Was Not Born a Man—Criminals Are Pardonable and She Requests It.

Columbia, S. C., December 9.—(Special)—A bill to amend the general statutes so that action for damages by reason of the act or a person caused by the action or another shall be for the benefit of the owner of the defamed person was passed today. At 12 o'clock the bill was read a second time, and it was voted that its passage would open a flood of lawsuits against railroads by persons of remote kinship, but the bill passed its second reading by a vote of 36 to 16.

The restricting bill, which has already passed the senate, after a hot debate, and will place Charleston in the black district, was introduced to the house by Mr. W. D. Evans, a special order for next Tuesday.

Unless the confident predictions of the friends of the shrewd Scottville lawyer shall fall, Mr. Martin will make his impression

VIRGINIA'S SENATOR

Thomas Martin, Who Defeated General Fitz Lee, is a Self-Made Man.

HE IS A THOROUGH ORGANIZER

His Ability and Integrity Are Beyond All Question.

ONE OF THE PARTY'S WHEEL HORSES

A Man Who Will Make an Imprint on Public Affairs in the High Station He Will Assume Next March.

Richmond, Va., December 9.—(Special)—Hon. Thomas Staples Martin, who was on Thursday night nominated over General Fitz Lee for the seat of the United States senate, will be elected by the general assembly on Tuesday, the 26th instant, and will take his seat in the upper branch of congress on March 4, 1895.

Mr. Martin will succeed General Eppa Hunton, of Faquier county, who was appointed by Governor McKinley, just after the death of Hon. John S. Barbour, early in 1892, and who has been nominated to serve the remainder of Mr. Barbour's unexpired term.

Unless the confident predictions of the friends of the shrewd Scottville lawyer shall fall, Mr. Martin will make his impression

Richmond, Va., December 9.—(Special)—

Colonel O'Ferrall may possibly hold a public reception.

CONFERENCE OF ALABAMA.

The Methodists Hold Their Annual Convention at Opelika, this evening.

Opelika, Ala., December 9



LETTERS TO MARCO. by George D. Leslie, R. A., is a charming volume for those to whom the breath of the open fields is incense and the hum of nature the sweetest music. They are bona fide letters, written to a friend, discoursing in a quiet way about the natural history of the fields and forests of southern England. The first thought that arises in the mind on reading the book is, "has the spirit of Gilbert White arisen?" but this is promptly denied in the preface by the author, who says, "The great fault is that he suggested himself to my mind that my readers may imagine that I am attempting something after—however long after—Gilbert White. But though I may indeed pray with the poet: 'Great perfect, in thy heavenly master's school,'

If there are places in the world to be
For humbler minds who own the same mild
rule,
Mine would I choose not all too far from
thee."

"Yet nothing would be more distasteful to me, or to the shade of him whose centenary we have just celebrated, than such a comparison."

Leslie's caution was unnecessary.

Nature is an open book that all who will may read, and though the gentle vicar of Selborne is her highest priest, there is room for other ministers to sing her modest songs. His letters are charming, and we are indebted to the friend to whom they were written for urging their publication. No man need fear imitating Gilbert White. It cannot be done. The sweet and simple purity of his style and theme is all his own. Some ardent admirer of Bronte's has said that nobody after reading "Jane Eyre," could be the same as before. No one who has read "Jane Eyre" will care to dispute this, but it is even more true that no one who has read "White's Natural History of Selborne" can ever again look on nature with an indifferent eye. The interest which his genius inspires in birds and beasts and bugs is so intense that every lowly life becomes henceforth a little romance. This is doubtless where Mr. Leslie got his inspiration. But his book is not an echo. It will stand for itself as a simple pastoral in prose of the daily doings of the insects and feathered folk of his native field.

MacMillan & Co., publishers. For sale at J. F. Lester's, \$1.50.

In the fall of 1852 Thackeray landed in Boston on his first trip to America. Dickens had preceded him, and had gone home in that ill humor with the western continent which found its vent in American Notes. The sentimentalist permitted his feelings



THE BRUSHING PROCESS.

to be set on edge by the crudeness of American civilization. The man whom the world has called a cynic saw in Boston what was never lacking toward mankind, passed his more favorable judgment on his American cousin. His tour was an ovation—not such an ovation as was at first given to "Boz," but an ovation which drew to its support all the enthusiasm of the cultured class.

Now, after nearly a half century is gone, Mr. Eyre Crowe, who was Thackeray's secretary on this trip, has written a de-



THACKERAY'S WORKS, SIR!

Hightiful sketch book of reminiscence, entitled "With Thackeray in America."

It is abundant in incidents and adventures, and gives one a true glimpse of the great novelist. Mr. Crowe, an artist by profession, dotted down in rough pen and ink sketches, the scenes that interested him, and many of these are reproduced in thumbball cuts along the margins.

Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers. For sale at J. F. Lester's, \$2.00.

As a writer of delicious nonsense Frank R. Stockton stands without a peer. He has so well earned his title to the undisputed possession of that field as to have hopelessly outstripped imitation. No literary barnacles are clean, but Stockton's are a little more execrable must have something to imitate, and Stockton is imitable. The joyous imbecility of his characters is due entirely to his own skillful touch, and their utter simplicity forbids that most dangerous and insinuating form of plagiarism—the plagiarism of the spirit and not the form of an author. Any clumsy fellow, with a breath of the genius of an ape, can imitate, to a certain extent, the style of an author, but imitate his spirit requires a more subtle thief. When Edgar Allan Poe announced this literary dogma in his essay on "Henry W. Longfellow and Some Other Plagiarists," he threw a bombshell into the camp, the echo of which explosion are still ringing. With his customary scathing and relentless style, he doubtless went further than was justifiable, but he put out Longfellow a bomb from which he can never find a safe place to hide.

The author, however, is a disgression. The story goes that Stockton himself had to quit reading Hans Christian Andersen, because he found himself involuntarily imitating his style. If he had been by nature an imitator, he could certainly have gone to no better model than the great Danish master. But not being an imitator, he continues to write in his own charming way, the most ridiculous and impossible nonsense, with the new sense of absurd suspicion in the mind of his reader as to the truth of his tales. His mission is to amuse without instructing, and surely in this age, when the burden of the song is to unite amusement and instruction, such as apostle has his proper place. It is absolutely impossible for any one to learn anything from Stockton, except the lofty art of being amused at trifles—probably the most benevolent art that can be compassed by man.

THE WATCHMAKER'S WIFE. just issued by the Scribners, is a little volume of characteristic Stockton stories. It contains seven stories, "The Watchmaker's Wife,"

from which the title of the book is taken; "Asaph," "My Terminal Moraine," "The Philosophy of Relative Existence," "The Knife That Killed Pe Nancy," "The Christmas Shadreck," and "The Reverend Ezekiel Crump." The gentlemen and ladies in all of these stories plunge into impossible complications in a few lines, fluctuate in this environment during the course of the story, and emerge in the most matter-of-fact way toward the end, as if everything that had happened was the most natural thing in the world, and scarcely worthy of comment. There is no attempt to be funny. It is all taken as a matter of course. You will not help laughing to save your life. Mr. Stockton fills his pages with the gravest subjects, but can never have a successor, and everybody has learned to be very thankful to him for amusing us in his quiet way without stifling his geniality with a modicum of fact.

(For sale by J. F. Lester.)

SOME FAIRY STORIES.

Of late years the fairy story has assumed an importance which it was formerly utterly denied. It was relegated to the nursery, as soon as mankind began to emerge from the savage state, as being unworthy of the ears of grown people. They had matters of more weight to consider. So the folk lore tale forsook the council fires of the grave and bided its time in the nursery, where it escaped the precious muddle which the sages made of everything else; and now, when the fullness of time is come, forth it steps as one of the great interpreters of the forgotten tales of primitive ignorance. Professors, doctors, and writers are searching the four corners of the globe to find some variation of "Goody Two Shoes," or "The Tar Baby," as a cure which will enable them to calm kin with some heathen tribe.

The difference in behavior is due to man, not to the fairy story. It is just the same that it has always been, and it is utterly unconscious of the fact that its preservation throughout the ages is coming to be a standing proof of the parable that we may learn from the mouths of babes and sucklings. The well regulated fairy story does not care a whit for philosophers and savants. Its place is the nursery, and its task to people the minds of little folk with such strange and wonderful things that the memory of them will be an oasis of verdure which all the cares of life cannot destroy. Some ill-conditioned people say they don't believe fairy stories. We all profess not to believe them. But the man who, in his heart of hearts doubts the verity of "Jack and the Bean Stalk," or "Jack, the Giant Killer," is a man who should not be trusted with anything valuable. It is high time that there should be drawn a dead line, over which skepticism is not permitted to pass, and there is no better place to draw it than at these two historic landmarks.

Another story of adventure issued by the Scribners is the "White Conquerors," by Kirk Monroe, a tale of Aztec and Toltec.

"Diecon the Bold," by John Russell Coryell; is a Bristol boy who follows in the wake of Columbus under those old sea dogs—John and Sebastian Cabot. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. For sale by J. F. Lester. **NEWTON CRAIG.**

LEADING LIES OF HISTORY.

There was probably no such man as Romulus.

There never was such a person as Pope Joan, the so-called female pontiff.

There was no such man as King Arthur.

There was no such man as the Emperor of Rhodes.

There is no historic authority for the statement that Little George Washington cut down a cherry tree.

Cromwell and Hampden did not attempt to seize a royal prerogative because court etiquette forbade any one to come to his assistance.

Voltaire did not save the life of John Smith.

Washington did not ascertain that this wavy man was the most able-bodied precursor of his century.

John Jay did not invent the term "Minister of State."

Cesar Wu did not say: "I am Brutus."

Richard III was not a hunchback, but a soldier of fine form, some pretensions to good looks, and great personal strength and courage.

General Cromwell did not say: "The guard was, but does not surrender."

The words were, "We are not good for nothing, it is general delirium. Try."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

Children cry for Cheney's Expectorant.

Good old Peach, \$2 per gallon. E. A. Franklin, 60 Decatur st.

de 3 sun tue fr

The R. M. Rose Co., No. 12 Marietta St., holds more old Georgia Corn Whisky from one to five years old, in warehouse and stock, than all other wholesale whisky houses in Atlanta. Our stock and warehouse receipts prove this.

A BRIGHT WOMAN.

From Home and Country Magazine, December.

She was bright and pretty, and she dropped into a lawyer's office the other day and asked for work.

"What can you do?"

"Anything a woman of ability can do, and more than most men."

"Great opinion of yourself, young woman," said the dark-skinned lawyer present. "Perhaps you think you could serve this summons?"

"I might," said she. "May I look at it?"

Yes, I will."

"If you do that, you'd do something we've all been trying to do for a week. He's a slippery fellow, and his people are all nosed. However, you may try it. You can afford to lose a little conceit," and the lawyer smiled again.

"Richard III did not give it up, eh? Found him too slippery for you? Thought so?"

"The paper is served," said she. "It was her turn to smile now, and she did it."

"Served her. How'd you do it?"

"It was simple enough. I called at his place of business, looked around, picked some materials, and then asked if he was in."

"No," said the salesman, "but I can do as well."

"I can't not," I said quickly. He has always served me before, and he understands just what I want."

"Oh, in that case you might call at his house. He will be in dinner."

"I did eat at his house, dressed in my best, and sent my card in, and he received me promptly."

"Mr. — said I rising.

"You wished to see me on business?"

"I hear you are interested in property in —?"

"Yes."

"Well, I have a paper which will interest you in — on the 15th of February I

announced my plan for my children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively,

Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in a single day."

J. F. SIMPSON, Hall Co. February 1, 1879.

FASHION DOTS.

Some of the new goods that seem so heavy are so loosely woven that they are, in fact, very light and the dresses made from them have much less weight than one might fancy.

Sapphire blue, peacock blue and delicate shades in silver and shallow blue are for this and the coming season either combined with black moire or trimmed with jetted gimp, black silk passementerie or black fox fur.

Nothing can be found more effectual in removing brown spots from the skin than lemon juice. The most obstinate cases will generally fade away under the lemon treatment or a mixture of vinegar and water.

Cropon effects in camel's hair weaves are in the fall collection of novel dress fabrics.

The new bodice ruffs are Elizabethan width and volume, but are light and subtle enough to make the wearer look and feel as if piloted for a misdemeanour.

"Roman toilet paste" is merely white of egg, barley flour and honey.

FACIAL BLEMISHES.

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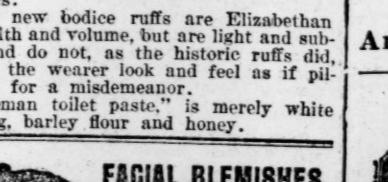
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TABERNACLE TALK.

An Old Man's Reverie.
B
EFORE a bright December fire, whose ruddy light bestowed its mellow warmth upon the hearth, were other feelings lowered,
An aged couple calmly mused in memory backward ran,
And, with a tremor in his voice, the old man thus began:

"Twas fifty years ago,
Dear wife—how fair
The years have flown,
Since first I looked into your eyes and saw
They were my own.

Oh, never can my dreams forget their soft,
And lovingly we took the path in which we pause tonight.

"I promised then by every star—for rapture's wing soared high—that I would be a lover true, if you would let me try."

Hopwell, I recall the blush that grew around your mouth,

For never bloomed a sweeter rose in all the sunny south.

"And so we formed our partnership, just fifty years ago.

The hills and valleys, far and near, were covered with the snow,

But, in our happy souls that night, we heard the robins sing

And breathed among the violets that blossomed in the spring.

"But now your sacred cheeks have lost

the bloom they used to wear,

When, in those young and ardent days, I used your listening ear,

And told the blood-red manhood's strength

had yielded to His will.

But, oh, untroubled through all the years, our love is blooming still.

"We've had our little ups and downs, our debts or sin to pay,

But drawn, through grief, the closer still,

And when dark shadows through my soul have trailed the gloom of night,

Your smile has been the morning star that ushered back the light.

"But, oh, our little ones—and here a tear gleamed in his eye—

Are sleeping now among the fields, beneath the dreary sky;

But, oh, I hope, I try to think, that what our sorrow means

Is still the same: They live again among the evergreens.

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—L. L. K.

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Rev. Edward H. Barnett, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, was born in Monroe county, Virginia, on the 8th of October, 1840. His mother on his father's side is English, while on his mother's side his ancestry is nearly all Scotch-Irish. When the subject of this sketch was a very small lad his father died, leaving his wife and three children in the charge of William Wade, his brother-in-law, an influential elder of the Presbyterian church of Christiansburg, Va. The early education of Dr. Barnett was derived from the village school, after which he entered the academy of the Norfolk and Western railroad. At the age of nineteen he became a student at Hampden-Sidney college, Va., from which he graduated with the first honor in 1861. Immediately after receiving his diploma he entered the war as a third

have since been used for the instruction as well as the entertainment of this city. In the councils of the southern Presbyterian church Dr. Barnett has long wielded a potential influence. His views on all questions of church policy are carefully matured and conscientiously avowed. In all of the elements which go to make up a successful pastor and a consecrated man of God Dr. Barnett closely measures up to the full limit of human perfectibility.

It may be of interest to a large number as a kind of postscript to this short biographical sketch—to give a brief outline review of the church of which Dr. Barnett is the pastor.

The First Presbyterian church was organized on the 8th of January, 1818, by Rev. John S. Wilson, D.D. The first services according to the best tradition, were held in the little schoolhouse near the junction of Peachtree and Pryor streets. The first ruling elders were Joel Kelsey, Oswald Houston and James Davis. On the 28th of January, 1850, the following trustees were appointed: Messrs. John Glenn, G. T. McElroy, Oswald Houston, J. A. Haydon, James Davis, Reuben Cone and Joseph Pittman.

These trustees, who succeeded in raising as much as \$300, purchased from Reuben Cone the present lot on Marietta street, which has been the property of the church for nearly forty-four years. The church, which was a plain wooden structure surrounded by a fence, was dedicated on the 4th of July, 1853. Dr. John S. Wilson served as the first pastor. The original organization only. This parliament will meet in New York city and will be composed of Christian people, representing every nationality. The influence of the gospel will be discussed, including its effect upon literature, science, art and civilization of the globe. Methods of extending the area of the Christian religion, and of meeting the needs of the world will be discussed. The congress, as proposed by Dr. Talmage, is still in a vague, indefinite and uncompleted outline, but discussion is rapidly giving the proposition a clear and definite conception. The Christian people of the United States are hardly in favor of this idea; but if the plan of Dr. Talmage is adopted, it will be undoubtedly the greatest celebration ever known in the world's history.

Atlanta, in the number of her church buildings and the multiplied variety of her denominations, is rapidly becoming the religious center of the south. Hence over the announcements which appear in this column will be in the nature of a revelation to those who have not inquired into the situation. The pulpits of the city, aside from the question of spirituality, were never filled by men of greater talent or of more pronounced qualifications for the ministry. The great majority of the ministers of Atlanta at the present time are unexcelling in their eloquence, simplicity and power, and the reputation of our local clergy is bounded neither by state lines nor ecclesiastical limitations. In no other respect is the full and solid growth of this city shown more clearly than in the various denominations which are represented in the gatherings of the sanctuary.

The present handsome edifice was completed during the fall of 1878 and is one of the finest church buildings in Atlanta. The congregation of the church is largely composed of wealthy and influential citizens, and one that is happily unified on all questions, both of faith and ceremony.

The Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church was organized in 1853, with William Markham as superintendent, who held that office for eight years. He was succeeded by Professor A. N. Wilson, who is now connected with the public schools of this city.

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Are sleeping now among the fields, beneath the dreary sky;

But, oh, I hope, I try to think, that what our sorrow means

Is still the same: They live again among the evergreens.

"Goodnight, dear wife, perhaps again when we are both asleep.

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Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., December 10, 1893.

A Democratic Tax.

The following communication touches on some interesting details of the proposed income tax:

Editor Constitution—In opposing an income tax on corporate investments, I take it that you do so because of the nature of the tax, made by the collection of individual incomes. If the latter were taxed in proportion to their size, would you oppose exemption of the former, or do you think that the proposed income tax should be equalized between the two? READER.

Mr. Cleveland has recognized the principle of an income tax in his message, and the recognition of a principle is more important than the details that are to be fixed. We have referred to the proposition to exempt the incomes of wealthy individuals and tax the incomes of corporate investments as one that shocks the sense of justice. We have characterized it as revolting—not because there is anything unreasonable in taxing some of the forms of corporate investment, but because the exemption of individual wealth is in the nature of a premium on indolence—a premium on idle and non-productive wealth. On the other hand it is the policy of the people in all parts of the country, and that policy has found expression in various forms of state and municipal law.

No tax ought to be levied unless it fairly represents some necessity of the government, and then it ought to fall heaviest on those who are best able to bear it. In its nature and essence an income tax is a democratic measure, for the simple reason that it distributes taxation between the rich and poor in proportion to the holdings of each class; this is just—it is democratic.

There are forms of corporate investment that are able to bear an income tax, and there is no objection to such a tax provided only that the incomes of the wealthy are not exempted. Such an exemption would do violence to every principle of justice and of democracy.

There are forms of corporate interests that find it difficult to sustain themselves during such times as we are passing through, and some have been compelled to go to the wall. On the other hand individual incomes have been enlarged as to purchasing power—this enlargement being manifested in the fall of prices and the general shrinkage of all values—the one exception being the value of gold.

If there is a necessity for taxing the dividends of some corporate interests along with the incomes of the rich, then let the tax be levied, but there can never arise a necessity which will justify the democratic party in imposing a tax on corporate interests for the purpose of exempting the incomes of the wealthy men of the country. The democrats cannot do better than to re-enact, with such modifications and amendments as may be necessary, the income tax law that was passed in 1863. Though that law was passed by the republican party, it is in the main, democratic.

We have already presented some interesting figures relative to the operations of that law. It went into effect July 1, 1863, and continued in force until December 31, 1871. It ran through eight fiscal years and yielded revenue to the government as follows:

1863.	\$ 2,714,658 or
1864.	20,294,771 or
1865.	32,050,010 44
1866.	72,982,153 03
1867.	34,775,871 36
1868.	41,455,398 36
1869.	34,791,859 84
1870.	37,775,871 62

The variation in the amount of the revenue raised from year to year was not due to any difficulty in collecting the tax, but was the result of changes in the law, modifications and amendments. But under each change or modification, its tendency was to raise a steadily increasing revenue. In 1866, when the largest amount of revenue was raised, the following was the result: Dividends of banks \$4,240,664 Dividends of insurance companies 783,832 Dividends of railroads and telegraphs 3,461,769 Canal and turnpike companies 230,567 Salaries of officers of national government 2,717,336 Amount of all other incomes exceeding \$600 and under \$5,000, at 10 per cent. 26,046,769 Income of \$5,000 and over at 10 per cent. 34,501,567

The reader can judge for himself how much revenue a tax on corporate interests able to bear it would place in the treasury in comparison with a tax on individual incomes that would hurt no-

body, and would not be felt by those on whom it is imposed.

We observe a great hue and cry in some of the northern newspapers to the effect that an income tax is "relic of effete monarchies." When the money power wants to increase the purchasing power of its gold, it is anxious enough to adopt the single gold standard, which is monarchial in its aims and results, but when the same money power wants to escape taxation, it decries the income tax as monarchial. But in point of fact, a graduated tax on incomes is essentially democratic, not only in principle but in its operations.

During Mr. Clay's eight years service in both houses of the general assembly, the wealthy class that supports the monarchy—consents to fix itself for the purpose of raising revenue, the fact shows that it has learned the wisdom of democracy.

It is said that a tax on individual incomes is inquisitorial, and could not be collected without prying into private affairs to a degree which Americans would never stand." The reply to this is that the tax on personal property imposed by states and municipalities is even more inquisitorial, but we have never seen or heard any protest against it. It is to be remembered, too, that many states now impose an income tax on individuals, and there is no protest against it on the ground that it is inquisitorial, or on the ground that it leads to crime and perjury.

The truth is, every argument advanced against an income tax on individual wealth peters out and vanishes into thin air the moment an attempt is made to examine it. The tax is a just tax—it falls on those who are best able to bear it. It is a democratic tax—it compels those who have accumulated wealth under the protection of the people's government to contribute to the support of that government according to their means.

A Sensational Suit.

Mr. George Gould is beginning to experience some of the disadvantages of being a millionaire.

A suit for \$40,000 has just been brought against him by Mrs. Zella Niclans, a pretty young woman of eighteen, with innocent eyes, pink cheeks and various other attractions. Mrs. Niclans alleges that Mr. Gould once gave her a \$40,000 check in some indefinite transaction, and then recovered the check and refused to pay it. She claims that her testimony, corroborated by other witnesses, will make out her case.

Mr. Gould is not alarmed. He says that the lady called him on about a year ago and asked him to aid her in getting to Chicago. He gave her a sum of money, and another sum on a second visit, from her, and after that he saw no more of her. He states that his Chicago friends have informed him that the woman was a blackmailer in that city, where, despite her youth, she reigned for nearly two years as the queen of a very select fast set.

The case is interesting because it illustrates a particular danger to which rich men are subject. Blackmailing is common in the large cities, and many men yield to it because they have not the moral courage to face it out in court and talk about it. Young Gould is a man of a different stamp. The newspapers may link his name with scandal and people may gossip about him, but he will stand it all. He is doing the right thing. Whenever prominent man yields to a blackmailer, he encourages the person who secures the bushy money to hunt a new victim. The best way, when a man is innocent, is to do like Gould—defy publicity and fight it out in the courts. People may nod and wink mysteriously about the case, but they will respect the man who stands for his rights and the blackmailers will let him alone.

In this instance the charming Mrs. Niclans has mistaken her man. She could have made her \$40,000 easier in Chicago out of her rich friends there than she can make it out of Mr. Gould. But she has nerve for an eighteen-old girl, and she displays splendid audacity. Many a millionaire would have compromised with her for a good round sum.

Very Silly Socialism.

The town of Roubaix, France, will ask the government for permission to try a wholesale experiment in socialism.

The town council proposes to socialize the municipality. Employment will be furnished to everybody; bakeries are to give away their bread, and drug stores are to furnish free medicines. If a man wants work he can get it, but if he is unable to work or prefers idleness, he may call for any of the necessities of life and get them free of charge.

The best way to cure the gentle lunatics of Roubaix is to let them try their experiment. At the end of thirty days they will be sick of it. The industrious who are willing to work and pay their way will very soon revolt when they see an increasing horde of idlers who take advantage of their thrifty toil and make no return for it. In the course of time the whole population would be reduced to pauperism and the government would be called on for relief.

The idea of getting something for nothing ruins both individuals and communities. Many years ago a flourishing New England town was presented with a clock by a millionaire. Then, the town wanted the donor to build a tower for it. The tower was built, and the people denounced the rich man for his meanness in refusing to beautify the grounds around it. People quit work and spent their time devising ways and means of persuading their benefactor and other millionaires to give them something. Bitterness and strife prevailed, and the town degenerated into a shabby, idle village, with no trace of its former enterprise. This is the Jonesy way of arguing, and if Mr. Pulitzer wants any more of it, he only has to give Jones a tip and pat him on the back.

But there is this trouble—The World was published before Mr. Pulitzer lifted Jones out of the hole into which The St. Louis Republic dropped him. It was not only published, but it had an editorial page—and a much better one than Jones has been able to give it, because try as hard as he can, Jones cannot be sincere and hold his job.

The business of a government is to preserve order and protect all of its citizens in their personal and property rights. It is not organized to give work, food or money. When it departs from a just theory of taxation and puts the burden on consumers and on industry,

leaving non-productive wealth to go scot-free, it goes just as far wrong as the town of Roubaix proposes to go.

Hon. A. S. Clay.

The Hon. A. S. Clay's letter to Senator Wooten, in another column, making the announcement that he is not a gubernatorial candidate, will cause his numerous friends throughout the state to regret his decision, but the reasons given by this brainy and loyal young democratic leader for not entering the race cannot fail to confirm the high opinion which all Georgians entertain of him in both private and public life.

During Mr. Clay's eight years service

in the stock exchange for listing such speculative schemes as the Cordage trust.

All this was going on while the directors of The St. Louis Republic were giving Jones the choice of shearing his whiskers, or giving way to a man who would not be ruined by a small duty on wool. Since wool is free, Jones's whiskers have taken on a new growth, and soon there will be nothing left of The World's editorial page but an effigient circulation statement and Jones's whiskers.

The Hawaiian Question.

From present indications it would seem that President Dole and his followers at Honolulu are masters of the situation.

The provisional government is on top. It has been recognized by various governments, including our own, and it is not willing to step down and out at a signal from Washington. The ex-queen is afraid to take the throne again unless assured that the armed forces of the United States will protect and sustain her. Clearly, this is out of the question, and it is safe to say that when these statements are confirmed Mr. Cleveland and congress will gladly drop the Hawaiians and let them settle their own troubles without interference.

The people who dethroned the queen are whites. They are enterprising, plucky and determined, and they can whip twenty times their number of natives. They have given Hawaii its civilization and development, and if they are against the queen it will be waste of time for us to put her on the throne again. Such a step would simply lead to another revolution as soon as our forces are withdrawn.

Fortunately Minister Willis is a man of discretion, and he seems to be moving very cautiously.

How Is This?

Last spring, when The New York Times telegraphed every congressman for a brief statement of his position on the silver question, the telegram contained the adroit intimation that British capitalists stood ready to turn loose millions of money in the United States as soon as they were assured that the Sherman act would be repealed.

The New York Evening Post and all the gold men and their newspapers made similar predictions. Money was to be easy and abundant and general prosperity would come at once, they said.

The result must be rather disappointing to these prophets. Prices continue to decline, and we are about to ship more gold to Europe. The money of the country is locked up in the New York banks.

What have the goldbug prophets to say in explanation?

Why have the goldbug predictions failed so signally?

George Gould denies that he has been gay.

John Sherman is inclined to criticize the administration on the Hawaiian business. John was a powerful statesman during the extra session, but perhaps he isn't so able now.

Mr. Pulitzer got a treasure when he picked up Jones on the Midway plaisance of the republic. Jones can give the skirt dance behind his whiskers, or he can write an able editorial on the finances.

Queen Lillitalerelli ought to have had a Chicago engagement. This is where Spreckles missed the connection.

With the silver bullion in the treasury waiting to be coined there ought not to be much of a deficit in our overflowing treasury.

The Washington Post says Georgia is in danger of becoming a sooner on the state bank proposition. Editor Merrick will be entitled to a bunch of world's fair pictures when he finds that Georgia gets left.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Russia is massing her forces with the evident design of taking Constantinople. But before capturing it city she will have to fight Austria and Germany.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee's recent sermon, "The Pathway of Progress," has been published in a handsome pamphlet. It deals with the historic progress of God and the extension of Christianity, evidenced by such milestones along the way as Abraham, Moses, St. Paul, Wesley and Asbury. The sermon in matter and style is in every way worthy of the distinguished author of "The Making of a Man."

The Rochester Times thinks that the next world's fair should be held in Atlanta or Savannah, in recognition of the south's progress and development.

Five per cent of dog bites are fatal.

Two-thirds of the gold now in use has been mined within the past forty years.

He Will Write His "I Forbid."

From The New York Railway Times.

There is nothing slow about Georgia. Her legislature, in anticipation of the removal of the national tax from state bank circulation, has already passed a bill providing for the establishment of a system of state banks and the issuance of currency thereby.

We don't like to see such ambitious legislators disappointed, but we shall be very much surprised if they ever get the opportunity to put their legal machinery into operation. Congress is capable of doing many foolish things, but it is hardly equal to the creation of such wild-cat currency; certainly not as long as Grover Cleveland is able to veto it.

COLUMBIAN SENTINEL: It will now be in order for a few more to be read out of the democratic party who do not agree with the views of the president as expressed in his message.

MONTGOMERY MONITOR: While we don't believe the new tax on state banks will come up to all the demands of the democratic platform, we are in favor of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, though the democratic platform demands it, because the president did not recommend it in his message.

JACKSON HERALD: The president is perfectly silent on the question of repealing the tax on state banks. We hope he would urge this in his message, but he did not.

IT REMAINS FOR CONGRESS TO PASS ON THIS MEASURE AS IT WAS RECOMMENDED IN THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

GRIFFIN NEWS: The News and Sun confesses to having confidently told its readers that the president would strongly recommend the unconditional repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. But everybody seems to have been placing too much reliance upon the democratic platform this year. The platform was too good—it is "out of sight" of the administration.

McDUFFIE JOURNAL: The repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks is one of the leading principles of the democratic platform upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected.

But he does not recommend it.

ROBERTA CORRESPONDENT: From the different representations of Santa Claus in the papers there is a large family now traveling under that name. Every community should be supplied by all means.

THE MESSAGE IN GEORGIA.

CARROLL FREE PRESS: It was a sore disappointment to the southern and western members on the financial question, as the president's views are evidently in sympathy with the east on the money question. He seems to be entirely satisfied with the repeal of the Sherman bill, and counsels the use of the veto power if he chooses to do so.

THE COURIER: It will be interesting to see what the session of congress thought that the repeal of that law would be the panacea for all our woes, but instead we have been getting deeper into the slough of financial despondency.

COLUMBIAN SENTINEL: As the president disregards some of the plain issues upon which the democratic party stands, it is to be expected that he will remain in office.

THE WORLD: It becomes the duty of congress now in session to stick to the pledges made and give Mr. Cleveland the opportunity of using the veto power if he chooses to do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES: This course will at least set the party right before it.

CLAY WILL NOT RUN.

Cobb's Popular Son Will Not Be a Candidate for Governor.

PARTY HARMONY BEFORE AMBITION

This Leaves Two in the Field, Gen. Evans and Hon. W. Y. Atkinson.

COMMENTS OF THE STATE PRESS

The Expressions Lean Mostly Toward the Old Soldiers—But There May Be Others in the Race Before It's Over.

Steve Clay will not enter the race for governor.

In a letter to Senator Wooten, which the senator has given to the public, Mr. Clay explains his position fully and freely.

Personal reasons and party reasons induce him to make this announcement, and with candor characteristic of the man he explains exactly what these reasons are.

He makes the announcement neither to injure any man nor to aid any man's candida-

te. I shall manifest the same interest in public affairs that I have taken heretofore, and if my services are needed in the race next year, I do not hesitate to say that as a private citizen I shall take a bold, fearless and active stand for the ticket nominated by the democratic party. It has been in power in Georgia ever since James M. Smith was elected governor, and, in my judgment, the affairs of the state have been wisely, economically and judiciously managed during the last twenty years. I believe that the future happiness and prosperity of the people of Georgia depend largely upon the preservation of democratic ascendancy; so believing, I shall continue to be earnest, active and enthusiastic in behalf of democratic success.

In announcing that I shall not be a candidate, I desire distinctly that I do not give any impression that I am not of any candidate. I will not make the race, solely for the reasons above stated, and my declination to make the race must not be construed as involving myself or my friends in any way.

Thanking the people for their kind consideration, I have resolved at their hands, I feel that the time is ripe for me to withdraw from the race, and as this letter is written in the nature of a public announcement, you are at liberty to give it to the press. With assurance of esteem, I am, very truly yours,

A. S. CLAY.

COLONEL RICHARDSON'S COMMENT.

The Editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun Commends President Clay's Course.

Columbus, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—The Enquirer-Sun referring to Mr. Clay's announcement that he will not be a candidate for governor in an editorial tomorrow pays him a high tribute for the manly and patriotic sentiments expressed. It says the announcement will be received with a feeling of regret not confined to those who were ready to give his candidacy their active support, but shared by all Georgians who have learned to appreciate the genuine worth of Steve Clay, who recognize in him a big-hearted, big-brained man, a splendid type of Georgia democracy. He is a man who has won the respect and confidence of the people who are glad to honor him. For a young Georgian, whose political sky was so bright, whose candidacy for the high office of governor was full of possibilities of success, to put away from him the honor in the noble spirit of sacrifice exhibited by Mr. Clay, will best endear him the more to the democracy and to Georgians who have reason to be proud of him. While he may go back to private life for a time, it will not be long before there will be calls for Steve Clay from the mountains to the sea, from the hillsides to the plains.

Mr. Clay's withdrawal narrows the gubernatorial situation to two avowed candidates: General Clement A. Evans and Hon. W. Y. Atkinson. General Evans's candidacy has advanced to such a point that it is plain the successful candidate must pass through the same unless the race remains on the shelves. He has got up a considerable popularity wherever he has appeared before the people, and his political star is just now in the ascendant. It may be fairly assumed from Mr. Clay's letter that Mr. Atkinson's determination to make the race is the controlling reason of his withdrawal. The Tribune says that two men are too vigorous, and it might become bitter. The disposition of Mr. Clay's undivided support between the remaining candidates will be an important factor in determining the result. There will doubtless be an active effort by General Evans and Mr. Atkinson to gain strength in the field vacated by Mr. Clay, and the campaign will be complicated by a third candidate, but he has as yet given no intimation of his intention.

COLONEL PAT WALSH ON MR. CLAY.

The Augusta Chronicle Says the Young Man Will Be Honored.

Augusta, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—The Telegraph in commenting editorially tomorrow on Steve Clay's announcement will say:

"Senator Clay writes a manly, straightforward letter, which should command him to the democracy of the state. 'Personal entanglements and individual differences,' says, 'may prove to be unfortunate,' resulting in the embroilments of the state and in creating antagonisms that might endanger the success of the party. I can't afford to be a factor in bringing about any such results for personal gratification.' Mr. Clay is one of the brightest and brains of the younger men in Georgia politics, and they will be no doubt that that is the main reason why he has withdrawn.

"We do not mean to imply that Mr. Clay has retired in General Evans's favor. He is acting simply from a patriotic desire for democratic harmony and will not interpose his own influence as a disturbing factor against the carrying out of the will of the people, which we say is the election of General Evans. The people of Georgia will not forget Steve Clay and he will not be allowed to remain long in the shadows. In a year or two, before in Georgia we have known the people so unanimous as they are in support of General Clement A. Evans for governor, and almost a year before the election. The question is, in our opinion, practically settled. We do not believe there will be another name before the nominating convention, and the Empire State of the South will present to the world the inspiring example of unity and harmony of the people with one voice tending to an honored and beloved citizen the highest office within their gift. We commend Mr. Clay's honorable example to all others who have been pressed by their friends to enter the race. Let the people of Georgia make this a royal compliment to a royal man, an unanimous testimonial of love and confidence to one who, through a long life of honorable service, has demonstrated that he is in the race."

"With regard to the nomination it would be well to bear in mind that the nomination is several months off yet, and very many things may happen in that time. Other candidates may and possibly will be born, but they may very well put an entirely different face on the race."

STRONGER THAN EVER.

Editor Reed, of the Banner, Says That Clay Will Yet Be Governor.

Athens, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—The Banner will say ultimately tomorrow that distinguished Georgian has been mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors, and from every section of the state came requests that he should make the race. They came from men who had watched his career and knew of his ability and his usefulness. They were made in the hope that they might do something towards putting that eminent and fine man in that high position. He had seen fit to make the race he would have easily been able to summon to his assistance thousands of active minds and loyal hearts in every section of old Georgia, and would have made it lively for any opponent who might have gotten in his way. The people of Georgia want as their chief executive an active, energetic, pure and loyal statesman, and as such they would have had to make a man like Steve Clay. His decline leaves him a stronger man than before the people. He is a young man, with more of a useful life before him, and Georgia will not let him rest in private life long. His virtues and his talents are many and conspicuous and his will yet live to govern over question."

"This leaves only one avowed candidate in the race, viz: General Clement A. Evans, a man of great personal and political qualities and sterling merit. He will make a strong fight before the people. It seems as if one more entry will be made, and in all probability will be Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta, who, by his distinguished services to his party, warred the belief of his friends that he will grace the gubernatorial chair."

A SOUTHWEST GEORGIA VOICE.

Editor McIntosh Remarks That It Is Not Too Late for Entries.

Albany, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—The Herald publishes the letter of Hon. A. S. Clay tomorrow morning and will say editorially with reference to the outlook concerning other candidates for governor:

"General C. A. Evans and Hon. W. Y. At-

kins are now the only avowed candidates for governor in the field.

"The Herald is not yet prepared to commit itself unqualifiedly to either of these gentlemen, but we feel that we hazard nothing in expressing the opinion that of the two General Evans will be more acceptable to the people of southwest and southwest Georgia, but there is plenty of room for other gentlemen to enter the race and it is possible, if not altogether probable, that General Evans and Mr. Atkinson will not have it to themselves."

EDITOR HANCOCK'S QUERY.

He Wonders If Mr. Clay's Example Will Be Contagious.

Savannah, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—The Morning News in an editorial tomorrow will say: "Mr. Clay, the president of the senate in a letter which we publish this morning, announces that he is not a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor and will not be. While he has never said that he was a candidate or what would be it has been quite generally understood that his ambition was in the direction of the gubernatorial office.

"The reasons Mr. Clay gives for concluding that he will not be a candidate are satisfactory ones, and very creditable to him. Briefly stated they are: First, that his private business demands his attention, and second, that his candidacy might interfere with that of his friend Mr. Clay from showing his friends to the opposition. He expresses the belief that his position will be very strong, and while there is not much danger of his success, still it is advisable that the democrats should take no risks and should leave nothing undone to secure perfect harmony and the greatest enthusiasm for the party ranks.

"The politicians are taking a decided stand in the gubernatorial nominating question a long way in advance of the nomination. It is doubtful if it is possible to get up a great deal of enthusiasm among the people in respect to it yet awhile.

"Mr. Clay is out of the race. Will any other one of those who are supposed to be in it drop out?"

STRONG COMBINATION.

Editor Cooper, of the Rome Tribune, Thinks Evans Has The Inside Track.

Rome, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—The Tribune says with regard to Mr. Clay's withdrawal: "Steve Clay is about to enter a period of masterly inactivity. He has placed himself on high ground, from which he can enter a future campaign with great advantage. When he promises to do good fighting as a high private in the next campaign against the third party, we all know he will keep his promise, for we saw him in the war of 1862. We are pleased to see that his parting salutation is 'au revoir' and not 'adieu.' We shall see him again."

Concerning this year's campaign The Tribune says the field is cleared for General Evans and W. Y. Atkinson and every day makes it less likely that others will go in. The race between these two is thus forecasted: "General Evans seems to be ahead. His candidacy is an evolution, beginning four years ago. The 'old soldiers' racket is a small part of his strength. Old campaigners still believe that he is a Methodist and that his name is in all the churches. It is the old Colquitt combination of the fighting Christians, with the brethren to pray for him and the soldiers to fight for him. Mr. Atkinson will find it hard to match this combination unless he can stack the cards. A third man might draw support from Evans and let Atkinson in, but where can a lamb be found for the slaughter?"

RATHER EARLY YET TO PREDICT.

Bt the Macon Telegraph Sizes Up the Strength of the Candidates.

Macon, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—The Telegraph in commenting editorially tomorrow on Steve Clay's announcement will say:

"Senator Clay writes a manly, straightforward letter, which should command him to the democracy of the state. 'Personal entanglements and individual differences,' says, 'may prove to be unfortunate,' resulting in the embroilments of the state and in creating antagonisms that might endanger the success of the party. I can't afford to be a factor in bringing about any such results for personal gratification.'

Mr. Clay is one of the brightest and brains of the younger men in Georgia politics, and they will be no doubt that that is the main reason why he has withdrawn.

"The Tribune says that two men are too vigorous, and it might become bitter.

"The disposition of Mr. Clay's undivided support between the remaining candidates will be an important factor in determining the result. There will doubtless be an active effort by General Evans and Mr. Atkinson to gain strength in the field vacated by Mr. Clay, and the campaign will be complicated by a third candidate, but he has as yet given no intimation of his intention.

PLATE OF THE DAY.

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BUSINESS TRAINING.

A Great Institution Where All Forms of Business Is Taught.

A MERITORIOUS, SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL

Sullivan & Crichton's Business College and School of Shorthand Stands in the Front Rank.

Sullivan & Crichton's Business College and School of Shorthand, down in the magnificent new Kiser law building has grown to be one of the greatest institutions of learning in Atlanta. Prof. Sullivan, one of two such men as professors Sullivan and Crichton, there is no wonder it has won such distinction, for both gentlemen are successful business men. It is believed that no college in the south is more highly and extensively endorsed by business men than this one. Certain it is, that no school in the south has taught more young men and ladies for the professions of bookkeeping and shorthand writing than this one, more than 2,000 young people having received their education at this institution within the last six years. Since January 1st of the present year about 350 students have been enrolled in the bookkeeping and shorthand classes. Many of these students have taken both bookkeeping and shorthand. The college has also a large and flourishing telegraphy department, presided over by one of the best expert operators in this country.

"Please tell the people for us," said Professor Sullivan, "that Sullivan & Crichton's college is not an alumnus, but a college in every sense of the word. We profess to teach only practical branches, such as bookkeeping, shorthand, penmanship, arithmetic, telegraphy, etc. Devoting our entire time and attention to business, we believe we can offer our students advantages superior to those offered by institutions which teach all kinds of useless extraneous. We have just issued an elegant new catalogue which we will be pleased to mail to any one contemplating a commercial course."

This school is a splendid one and deserves the encouragement and support of the people of Atlanta. Its curriculum is thorough and complete, and will lose nothing in comparison with that of the best business colleges of America.

A Child's Eyes.
the pleasant flavor, gentle action and sooth-ing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be corrective or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

WANTED-Miscellaneous.
ANY GENTLEMAN having a home or apartment building can find a most excellent party to take charge of same. Will either rent from owner or sell for cash for vacant lot in vicinity of Winet or Pano-lier street. Address R. C. care Constitution.

DOCTOR to purchase Three Days' Morphine Cure; best cure known; a bargain. Address K. K., care The Constitution.

MILK COW-I want a good, fresh cow that will give three gallons per day. J. H. Hendon, care The Constitution.

WANTED-To buy at once a Remington typewriter for cash. J. H. Tolleson, cor-ter Pry and Alabama.

WANTED-Remington typewriter No. 2, or Demson; must be in good condition, and of latest improvement. Address with care Constitution.

WANTED-A second-hand upright piano for cash. State price. X. Y. Z., this office.

WANTED-A second-hand standing desk; must be in good condition and cheap. Charles A. Lamar, No. 324 West Alabama st.

WANTED-A good second-hand roll-top desk, or library table, 26x40 inches. P. F. Prater, care The Constitution.

CASH PAID for life insurance policies in old line companies. A. K. Brinkley, Hartford, Conn. nov 17, 30 eod.

WANTED-A three-ton second-hand wagon scale. 25 Marietta street.

WANTED-To buy cash for an extra hand-some combination folding bed in good condition. Address W. J. C., care Constitution.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FIGURES studies in oil and water colors, at Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

PETRIFIED CURIOS for sale. Cheapest collection in Georgia, at 57 Courtland street, Atlanta.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT for father, brother or friend? If he's a bank director, officer or clerk give him the most useful book published. Bank & Driftwood's Guide. Price \$1.50 post paid. Order circulars. Kirk & Co., Allegheny, Pa. Mention The Constitution.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKS in great variety at regular sale. 25% off. 40 Peachtree street.

THIS RIGHT PRESENTS-Nice little girls' saddles, nice little boys' saddles, handsome ladies' saddles, handsome gent's saddles, riding whips, lap robes, at D. Morgan, 25 Marietta street.

LANDSCAPE studies in water and oil colors, for sale by Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

WANTED-Board.

WANTED BOARD-By a select couple; location, house, good modern conveniences; sun room, good table. Address A. C. care Constitution, city.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED-In private family; would pay \$14 per month in advance, with best references. Please address H. H. care The Constitution.

WANTED-Two rooms with board, for three adults and two children, ten and eleven years old. Address D. R., this office.

ARTISTS SUPPLIES.

PLAQUES and other artists' materials in gold leaf, at Southern Paint and Glass Co.'s, 40 Peachtree street.

FOR ARTISTS supplies of all kinds go to Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

LOST.

LOST-A white wattle setter bitch, with lemon spots and solid brown ears. Answers ready to the name of Lee. Answer return to 118 South Pryor street. B. W. Johnson.

FOUND.

FOUND-The best and cheapest factory in the south to buy good, substantial chairs from Madison Variety Works. Send for catalogues. Madison, Ga. oct 22-23 sun wed fri

WANTED-Real Estate.

WANTED-A farm of one to two hundred acres, well improved, somewhere near this section. Address A. P. Dearing, Athens, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-A centrally located business lot on the most prominent street in town in exchange for stock or purchase money notes. Address E. B. S., care Constitution.

FURNITURE FOR SALE-Two wardrobes and other furniture cheap for cash. Apply B. E. Palmer, cor. Marietta st. and Jones avenue.

REMOVAL.

GODWIN & WESTMORELAND, attorneys, have removed their law office to the third floor of the Gate City bank building, corner of Pryor and Alabama streets.

HELP WANTED-Male.

FIRST CLASS stenographers, bookkeepers, collectors, teachers, druggists, etc., furnished free, by Southern Bureau, 705 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 705 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position. Your placed with good houses last week.

WE WANT the best lawyer in every good farming county in Georgia to act as correspondent in the negotiation of farm land. Address with three references. Barker & Holloman, 32 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A man to work on a farm on shares, ten miles from city; must understand agriculture; references required. J. C. care Constitution.

TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted, who are permanently on the road and selling goods successfully, especially to the drug trade, also grocery and general store trade, to sell them in great quantities. Profits large and remunerative. Unless already traveling do not make application. Samples small. Lyon Chemical Co., Cleveland, O. dec 10-11 jan 10

WANTED-Salesmen Men to sell line of books, papers, stationery and express. Address with stamp. Sunnyside Circular Company, Chicago, Ill. dec 31

WANTED-Two salesmen, to go on the road for an instalment diamond and watch firm, good opening for right parties. Jeweler, 100 Peachtree street.

WANTED-Salesmen or agents to make and export books and shorthand. The college has also a large and flourishing telegraphy department, presided over by one of the best expert operators in this country.

"Please tell the people for us," said Professor Sullivan, "that Sullivan & Crichton's college is not an alumnus, but a college in every sense of the word. We profess to teach only practical branches, such as bookkeeping, shorthand, penmanship, arithmetic, telegraphy, etc. Devoting our entire time and attention to business, we believe we can offer our students advantages superior to those offered by institutions which teach all kinds of useless extraneous. We have just issued an elegant new catalogue which we will be pleased to mail to any one contemplating a commercial course."

This school is a splendid one and deserves the encouragement and support of the people of Atlanta. Its curriculum is thorough and complete, and will lose nothing in comparison with that of the best business colleges of America.

A Child's Eyes.

the pleasant flavor, gentle action and sooth-ing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be corrective or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

ANY GENTLEMAN having a home or apartment building can find a most excellent party to take charge of same. Will either rent from owner or sell for cash for vacant lot in vicinity of Winet or Pano-lier street. Address R. C. care Constitution.

DOCTOR to purchase Three Days' Morphine Cure; best cure known; a bargain. Address K. K., care The Constitution.

MILK COW-I want a good, fresh cow that will give three gallons per day. J. H. Hendon, care The Constitution.

WANTED-To buy at once a Remington typewriter for cash. J. H. Tolleson, cor-ter Pry and Alabama.

WANTED-Remington typewriter No. 2, or Demson; must be in good condition, and of latest improvement. Address with care Constitution.

WANTED-A second-hand upright piano for cash. State price. X. Y. Z., this office.

WANTED-A second-hand standing desk; must be in good condition and cheap. Charles A. Lamar, No. 324 West Alabama st.

WANTED-A good second-hand roll-top desk, or library table, 26x40 inches. P. F. Prater, care The Constitution.

CASH PAID for life insurance policies in old line companies. A. K. Brinkley, Hartford, Conn. nov 17, 30 eod.

WANTED-A three-ton second-hand wagon scale. 25 Marietta street.

WANTED-To buy cash for an extra hand-some combination folding bed in good condition. Address W. J. C., care Constitution.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FIGURES studies in oil and water colors, at Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

PETRIFIED CURIOS for sale. Cheapest collection in Georgia, at 57 Courtland street, Atlanta.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT for father, brother or friend? If he's a bank director, officer or clerk give him the most useful book published. Bank & Driftwood's Guide. Price \$1.50 post paid. Order circulars. Kirk & Co., Allegheny, Pa. Mention The Constitution.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BOOKS in great variety at regular sale. 25% off. 40 Peachtree street.

THIS RIGHT PRESENTS-Nice little girls' saddles, nice little boys' saddles, handsome ladies' saddles, handsome gent's saddles, riding whips, lap robes, at D. Morgan, 25 Marietta street.

LANDSCAPE studies in water and oil colors, for sale by Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

WANTED-Board.

WANTED BOARD-By a select couple; location, house, good modern conveniences; sun room, good table. Address A. C. care Constitution, city.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED-In private family; would pay \$14 per month in advance, with best references. Please address H. H. care The Constitution.

WANTED-Two rooms with board, for three adults and two children, ten and eleven years old. Address D. R., this office.

ARTISTS SUPPLIES.

FIGURES studies in oil and water colors, at Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

FOR ARTISTS supplies of all kinds go to Southern Paint and Glass Co., 40 Peachtree street.

LOST.

LOST-A white wattle setter bitch, with lemon spots and solid brown ears. Answers ready to the name of Lee. Answer return to 118 South Pryor street. B. W. Johnson.

FOUND.

FOUND-The best and cheapest factory in the south to buy good, substantial chairs from Madison Variety Works. Send for catalogues. Madison, Ga. oct 22-23 sun wed fri

WANTED-Real Estate.

WANTED-A farm of one to two hundred acres, well improved, somewhere near this section. Address A. P. Dearing, Athens, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE-A centrally located business lot on the most prominent street in town in exchange for stock or purchase money notes. Address E. B. S., care Constitution.

FURNITURE FOR SALE-Two wardrobes and other furniture cheap for cash. Apply B. E. Palmer, cor. Marietta st. and Jones avenue.

REMOVAL.

GODWIN & WESTMORELAND, attorneys, have removed their law office to the third floor of the Gate City bank building, corner of Pryor and Alabama streets.

HELP WANTED-Male.

FIRST CLASS stenographers, bookkeepers, collectors, teachers, druggists, etc., furnished free, by Southern Bureau, 705 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN BUREAU, 705 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists you in getting a good position. Your placed with good houses last week.

WE WANT the best lawyer in every good farming county in Georgia to act as correspondent in the negotiation of farm land. Address with three references. Barker & Holloman, 32 Gould building, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED-A man to work on a farm on shares, ten miles from city; must understand agriculture; references required. J. C. care Constitution.

TRAVELING SALESMEN wanted, who are permanently on the road and selling goods successfully, especially to the drug trade, also grocery and general store trade, to sell them in great quantities. Profits large and remunerative. Unless already traveling do not make application. Samples small. Lyon Chemical Co., Cleveland, O. dec 10-11 jan 10

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W

ONE MORE GREAT WEEK'S SALE

BY

W. A. GREGG, RECEIVER FOR "THE LADIES' BAZAAR."

This week no one who cares for money should fail to take advantage of a sale which for real values can't be found in Atlanta. Mr. Gregg must soon make his returns to the court, and he will turn all goods into money at once. You can buy

Anything in the Store at and Below New York Cost!

Dress Goods, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods, Corsets, Muslin and Knit Underwear, Domestics and Table Linens, all will bid us a fond farewell when you see their present prices. The finest Dress Making Department is running day and night. No such modiste south as Miss Barschies.

DO NOT FAIL TO COME! "THE LADIES' BAZAAR,"
W. A. GREGG, Receiver.

ON THE MIMIC STAGE.

Gossip About Plays and Players of the Season.

COMING ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK

It Will Be a Busy One in Local Theatrical Circles, with All Three Houses Open.

The New York newspapers are, naturally, full of the opera. Not only musical but fashionable Gotham is out in full force at the operatic productions—which with the magnificent surroundings of the metropolitan opera house—are on a more magnificent scale than, perhaps, opera ever was given before; certainly than it has ever been given in this country.

Artistically, not everything has been praised. But there is one point on which the critics are, strangely enough, agreed and that is Calve. The magnificence of the performance of this exquisite artiste is the sensation of the operatic season. She possesses dramatic talent to a high degree, and combining with this a truly glorious voice it is no wonder she has created a sensation. Everybody raves over her. That consummate artist and talented gentleman, Reginald DeKoven—the man whose works show that to him we will have to look as the great American composer—DeKoven writes:

"In practically every respect Mme. Calve is an ideally perfect artist. Her personality is unusually attractive; her voice, besides being in itself a delightful one, possesses that quality of sympathy and charm which makes an audience loose sight of the voice itself in the effect it makes upon them, and, more than this, she is a wonderful actress. Such dramatic art, indeed, as is displayed by Mme. Calve in 'Cavalleria Rusticana' in the way of gesture and facial expression is seldom seen on the operatic stage. Her impersonation of the hot-blooded, revengeful and yet warm-hearted Sicilian peasant woman is instinct with naturalness and dramatic force. Mme. Calve would have made great success in 'Cavalleria Rusticana' even had she not sung it, but it was with her sweet voice and method added to her dramatic power, she was simply overwhelming, and will be one of the great attractions of the present season, especially after she has been seen in 'Carmen,' in which role she is astonishingly good."

And Harry Neagle, whose judgment in things musical is second only to his judgment in things dramatic, is even more enthusiastic. With the picture of the marvelous Duse as Santuzza, he writes of Calve:

"Of course, operatic and dramatic stage methods are all variance. An acting songstress has not the opportunity to elaborate the details that her dramatic artiste does on the regular stage. Emma Calve was not so morbid in personality as Duse. Her Santuzza is a stout, rather coarsely and clumsily built young woman of the soil. Her awkward gestures pose and walk devoid of elasticity, stamp her as a toiler of the field. She is of the people, earthy. But she has in her make-up, in an uncrystallized condition, the elements of a dramatic possibility. These through the force of her passion and anguish, are fused into whole and the illiterate peasant becomes, for the nonce, a great tragic creature, for whom there is naught in the world to live but for revenge. Her threatening attitude, when Lola makes her first appearance, suggests to one the idea that Turriddi had not been slain by Alfo, Santuzza might possess her half-burdened heart. Calve's first entrance is a thing of beauty. She sinks in, then steals hurriedly across to Lucia's house, and her face tells, without further preamble, her misery and wretched story. Throughout the piece we get many touches which demonstrate Calve's claim to be considered as great an actress as a singer. She is not so sinister as Duse, nor as subtle, nor does she lay bare every quivering need as did the extraordinary Italian woman. To be frank, Calve is more dramatic than Duse. The art of the melodrama in her work, but then one cannot altogether escape the environment of grand opera. The mere fact of having to break a story by singing precludes the hideous naturalism of Duse. Mascagni's music is as closely wedded to the text as any modern drama, but her marvellous singing makes us almost forget that we are listening to anything but the spoken words. Indeed, she realizes Warner's idea of singing being nothing but intensified speech. She falters, she uses the parlance, she breaks her phrases and in every way makes intelligible the text, instead of smothering its meanings, as do some singers of the old regime. She is a great lyric actress, possessing the most vivid of temperaments, and is equally dramatic and magnetic. In fact, she is a singularly hand-some woman. Nature has been prodigal to her in every direction. But, great artiste that she is, she has so shaped her personality to the needless artistic ends that it has become a palpitating, living instrument, and one forgets the present when she is on the stage. She is the hot-blooded Santuzza, who loves and despises, and whose love never ceases. How pitifully, but how quaintly, she symbolizes that love by furiously kissing the tips of the fingers which a moment before had rested on Turriddi's shoulder. The recital of her shame to his mother is painfully artistic, and how wonderfully she sang the heart-breaking measures of that song in E minor, one of the best things that Mascagni has done in his work. Her voice is a high, pure soprano which she uses in absolutely free fashion.

She never spares herself, yet at this insta-

ment of her career she is brilliant in musical quality. It is not unlike Lilli Lehmann's at times, though by no means so powerful. She is a great lyric soprano today, but she will be infinitely greater five years hence. Calve is a phenomenon of the sort that seldom comes more than once in a generation."

Calve and Melba, the peerless Emma Eanes, the De Reszke brothers, La Salle, Castlemary, Placon, Amaldon, Maugiere, Vigues, De Lucias—and others. What a glorious season for those who, if not immortals, are able to be in Gotham these days and take it all in. Surely the people of New York should rise up and call Henry Alonzo and his associates blessed. Why even the Pauli farewell tour is overshadowed by it all.

When Otis Harlan first went with "A Brass Monkey," as one of the then talented girls used to sing, that beautiful and touching classic "Razzle Dazzle," he was put down on the bills as "the man from Zanesville." It was a joke, of course, so everybody thought, and they laughed at the idea as being one of Charley Hoyt's freaks of imagination.

But it wasn't. The fat kid whose sweet voice and whose clever acting made that feature of the show go on in fact a man from Zanesville who was proud of it then and now that he is one of the highest salaried of the younger comedians on the stage. He is still proud of that fact.

Zanesville is one of the many thriving little cities of Ohio and like every other thriving city of the Buckeye State it contributes a number of people to the stage. Ohio is not far behind in all kinds, but especially in theatrical fakirs especially, and Zanesville turns out a new crop each year.

There is Elizabeth Robins, the most talented leading woman now on the London stage, a woman whose position on the stage is second to no woman in the British metropolis. She is a girl from Zanesville.

Then the comedian who, with Mr. Balley,

of the great Forepaugh show, is another Zanesville product and he's the greatest in his business in this country. Another successful manager who halls from the same town is Harry Sloan, of the Lewis Morrison Company. A performer who has made great success in the varieties of the era is little Bulger, another of the crew. Then there is Signor Brown, the jester; Bill Cochran, the great clown; a thousand or more circus performers; Otis Harlan, whom I have mentioned, and who is one of the most promising comedians on the American stage, though not few of the long list; and then there's

Chancy Olcott.

All of this is preliminary to a few words about the handsomest, cleverest and sweetest voiced fellow on the stage today.

When poor little Scanlan got the attack of "wheezes" that sent him to the asylum, Gus Piton was in a quandary. He must have somebody to take Scanlan's place, but who? Everybody thought it would be impossible to find the man. But when it was announced that Piton had secured Olcott, everybody said in chorus, "the very man."

Chancy Olcott. And he is.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that no American tenor has a sweeter voice than Chancy Olcott. And his voice was divine; when it changed and developed into a tenor it was simply superb; and after the training of the past few years it has become so far beyond that of which anybody else in his present line of endeavor can boast that he would win on his voice alone. But he has everything else. He is exceedingly handsome—a big, fine, manly fellow; and he can act, too.

When Lillian Russell and Teddy Solomon were dazzling New York by their matrimonial rows, Chancy Olcott, the leading tenor in her opera house, was the darling of the critics. Chancy and the result was that the tenor's life was made miserable. In those days the newspapers were inclined to play Olcott somewhat for his acting, though never for his voice. He long since got over the nervousness of those early days and is now a clever and finished actor.

He is coming this week in "Mavourene." It will be worth the price of admission to hear him sing—go and hear for yourself.

And after Olcott we have two other splendid attractions.

"Robin Hood" was received and heard here last season and was pronounced the best comic opera in years. It is the work of that highly talented fellow, Reginald DeKoven. His popularity has been phenomenal, and the tenor's life has gone beyond all reckoning. In the hands of the original Bostonians its drawing power has been simply marvelous; and the returns from the second company have been nearly as great.

Here is a case where artists have made money. By some巧妙的手段, it was produced, and the receipts were \$10,000.

Barnabee, Karl & MacDonald, of the Bostonians, secured control of the opera. It has been a brilliant success from the start and these performers have reached the millionaire stage. They have always been careful to keep their other company in the background of their excellence, and a glance at the cost of the production that will be here this week shows that they send us a splendid company.

When "The Masked Ball" was billed we all hoped to see John Drew. But John is in the east coining money and can't be spared; so we have the personnel of that company, which will be at the Grand Friday and Saturday, but as it is, Charley Frohman stamp I know all right.

It will be a theatrical week with a vengeance. Jefferson Davis & Erlanger send their strong company with the exception to the Edgewood, the attraction being, of course, "The Two Orphans." That's a play that always draws and Claxton is really great in her role.

At the old DeGivé—or DeGivé's old—we have Annie Abbott, the Georgia "magnet" who really comes highly recommended.

John Calvin is here from Augusta preparing the way for the coming of the Midway pleasure.

That is part of it.

The Persian theater was the best thing

on the famous street of all nations where

the whole world met and was kin. The

performers at this so-called circus are said to be exceedingly clever and unique, and if they're the originals they deserve all the credit.

The Midway, the Midway, it was out of sight!

The story of Samson, the physical giant,

an undaunted hero who ruled over Israel for twenty years, is told in four short chapters in the book of Judges.

This brief epitome of a life of activity, and of final disaster through the wiles of a wicked woman, contains the germ of a human tragedy of deep significance, and it is the personal importance of the Italian actor, Tommaso Salvini, while at the height of his popularity in Naples, engaged the poet Ippolito d'Aste to weave it into a tragedy for him.

The work was one of striking conception, rich in noble verse and of incontestable merit. It was produced in Italy and popularized

in England, France, Germany, Russia, etc.

It was produced in America in 1873, and again in 1875.

The rights to the play were secured by Robert Downing. Mr. Downing has been in possession for some time of a fine translation of the play and has given it much thought and study. He has been unwilling to rush before the public with an immature conception of the character of Faisson, the more so from the religious side by which it appeals to a large body of the public.

After his first study of the play he was greatly pleased with it, and decided to give it the fullest resolution. In the monologue, "To be or Not to Be," Irving was admirable; in the scene of Ophelia he was deserving of the highest praise; in that of the players, was vivifying and in all this part of the play he appeared in my eyes to be the most perfect interpreter of that eccentric character. But further on it was not so, and for the sake of art, I regretted it. From the time when the passion assumes a deeper hue, and reasoning predominates, which are terribly cut-and-dried, I found it difficult to hold the audience, and to be lacking in power and strain, and it is not in him alone that I find this fault, but in nearly all foreign actors. There seems to be a limit of passion within which they remain true in their rendering of nature; but beyond that limit they become transformed, and take on conventional features, and become exaggerated in their gestures, and mannerisms in their bearing. In this, I left my box saying to myself, "I, too, can do Hamlet and I will try it."

Harry Miner is to organize next year a stock company, and on a rather unique plane. Speaking of it the other day, he said:

"I intend to engage the very best actors and actresses obtainable. My idea, that of other managers, is not to turn out too many plays for the road, but to produce plays that will be well received and will bring in a good income."

He is to have a play written for him

and for that matter throughout the United States and England—as a tenor singer of exceptional quality and sweetness so that far as his voice goes he is unequalled.

His predecessor even in his prime days, where Scanlan possessed personal magnetism and the power to delight audiences, did not approach him in height and finish.

Full of grace in every motion, he

requires the lightest touch to make him

perfect. I find that the play is a strong hit.

In which of my company makes a decided hit, I shall star that person and have another play ready for him or her when the original play has exhausted its popularity."

Frederick Warde, in spite of the Bohemian atmosphere of the theatrical profession, is a most domestic man. His social standing is unquestionable, and those who know him "at home" assert that there is not a more loving and lovable man, a devoted husband and a kind and thoughtful parent. Even on the road, Mr. Warde is accompanied by his family. Mrs. Warde is his constant companion, and is with him at present. One daughter, just out of school, is traveling with her parents, supplementing her education with a practical view of life on the road. Two sons are connected with the company, the older, Mr. Arthur F. Warde, having an interest in the company, and the younger, Mr. Fred Warde, is with his father.

Mr. Warde is a man of great energy and

intelligence, and is a man of great personal magnetism.

He is a man of great personal magnetism.

RICH'S

In full Holiday attire.
The only toys we keep
are

DOLLS,

but we have carloads of
them at carload prices.

WAITING

For better prices?
For better variety?
For better advice?

Don't wait too long.

Rich and poor, old and young,
can find here presents from 5c to
\$500 each. It won't pay you to
wait until the stocks are broken
and the store over crowded.

Gloves.

Ladies and Children's Gloves unequalled in variety or value. Fine
Real Kid Gloves 75c, \$1, \$1.50 per
pair as well as the finest in the
market.

Handkerchiefs.

1,000 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs
for Ladies, Children and Gentle-
men's Christmas gifts. Prices
from 25c up.

1,500 of fine Linen Handker-
chiefs at half price, commencing at
10c each.

Pure Silk Ribbons in great va-
riety.

Umbrellas.

Over 2,000 new ones made to our
order. The Silks used are a super-
ior quality to any offered in the
city. They are made of the best
steel frames and latest styles of im-
ported handles.

Dolls, Dolls.

14-inch Bisque Dolls, dressed, at
25c.

14-inch kid body Doll, with shoes
and stockings, at 25c, and propor-
tional prices throughout the stock.

OH, YES! OH, YES! M. RICH & BROS.

Will open Monday morning with the most useful as well as ornamental
HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Suitable for the million or the millionaire that no other house south attempts to handle.

WORRYING

What to buy for Christmas presents
gains nothing.

Come

And see a thousand things you
cannot think of. If what you want
is not listed here there are a thou-
sand others we have not thought of.

A CHAMBER SUIT, GLOVES,
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOK- HANKIECHELS,
ING CHAIR, FURS,
A MARBLE BUST, CORSETS,
AN ONYX PEDESTAL, HOSIERY,
A PARLOR TABLE, SHIRTS,
A PAIR LACE CURTAINS, UNDERWEAR,
A PAIR V-SEES, COLLARS,
A HALL TREE, CUFFS,
A PIECE OF CUT GLASS, HALF HOSE,
A 5 O'CLOCK TEA SET, GLOVES,
A HANDSOME CINET, MUFFLES,
A JAPANESE SCREEN, UNION SUITS,
PAIR PORTERIES, SILK RIBBONS,
AN ONYX CLOCK, PERFUMERY,
A SIDEBOARD, STAT ONERY,
A FOLDING BED, JEWELRY,
A BANQUET LAMP, ART GOODS,
AN EASY CHAIR, CUSHIONS,
AFTER DINNER COFFEE SET, TOILET GOODS,
A PIANO LAMP, SMOKING JACKETS,
A LAMP SHADE, TIES,
A CARPET, SUSPENDERS,
A TURKISH RUG, DRESS SHIRTS,
A PARLOR SUIT, NIGHT SHIRTS,
A MUSIC RACK, NOTICNS,
A FLESSION CASE, CUTLERY,
A LEATHER COUCH, CLOAKS,
A LADY'S ROCKER, SILKS,
A BRASS TABLE, TRESS GOODS,
A PARLOR LAMP, BLANKETS,
A GILT CHAIR, COMFORTABLES,
A CHIFFONIER, LAP RIBES,
A BOOK CASE, RUGS,
UMBRELLAS.

LOSING

Oh, yes! Oh, yes!
On every single

CLOAKS

that leaves our house.

Choice selections of La-
dies, Misses and Chil-
dren's CLOAKS and
FURS have been cut in
two. We must reduce the
stock.

150 Cloaks reduced
from \$10 and \$12.50 to
\$5 each.

200 Cloaks reduced from
\$15 and \$10 to \$7.50
each.

All cloaks at \$20 and
\$25 are cut this week to
\$15.

Why?

Well, because we have
determined to carry over
no Cloaks and make the
usual January cut in De-
cember.

Smoking Jackets.

Silk Quilted Jackets that were
\$7 at \$4.

Silk Quilted Jackets that were
\$9 at \$5.50.

Silk Quilted Jackets that were
\$5 at \$9.50.

Velvet Jackets that were \$17.50
at \$12.

Large assortment of Bath Robes.

TIME

Taken to look through our stock
and notice of the quality of goods
we offer will give you a pleasant
surprise. If your judgment is to
buy something useful for Christ-
mas gifts.

Invested in what is useful and
needed is money saved by all who
receive your gifts, consequently
most appreciated.

MONEY

To look through the line of Furniture and
Bric-a-Brac we offer for Holiday Gifts at one-
half the regular price will satisfy you that we
sell reliable goods at the price of those made
up for cheap sales at other Atlanta stores.

PATIENCE

FURNITURE AND

CARPET SALE.

Overstocked, that's the trouble. Look at the enormous stock of Chairs we
have, but they will make good presents, and we offer them at half price. Dining
room Chairs at 75c each, new Willow Rockers at \$2.50, new armied Rockers
\$3, handsome upho stered Rockers \$3.25. 500 new Oak Rockers, upholstered
in Silk Brocatelle Plush Corduroy, worth \$6, marked down to \$3.50 each.

SEE OUR BOOKCASES AT \$5 EACH.

Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Office Furniture were never offered as
low as today. See the fine line of Bedroom suits in our window at \$40 per
suit. They are cheaper than those we sell at \$12.50 per suit.

STOCK TAKING.

We have commenced measuring our Carpet stock. Come in and see the
handsome Carpets you can buy at cost and less at figures never heard of before.

RICH ART POTTERY.

Modern and Antique designs in Doulton, Hungarian, Crown, Derby, Crown
Melino, Austrian, Royal Worcester, Colonial, Royal Hungarian, Limoges, and
many others of the world's greatest kilns.

M. RICH & BROS.

54 & 56 Whitehall St., 12, 14, 16, 18 & 20 E. Hunter St.

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, CARRIAGE ROBES AND ALL HEAVY

GOODS must be turned into money. See the GREAT BARGAINS we offer this week.

ITS LAST WEEK.

Augusta's Exposition Will Wind Up with Great Eclat.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS ON TUESDAY

Vice President Stevenson, Cabinet Mem-
bers, Senators and James J. Corbett
Will Be the Attractions.

Augusta, Ga., December 9.—(Special)—To-
day marked the close of the third week of the
Augusta exposition. Next Thursday will be the last day.

The exposition has been a greater and a
more satisfactory success than was antici-
pated. It has attracted people to Augusta from
all parts of the union and has brought
thousands of people from all over this section. They have given business to
the merchants, crowded the hotels, broad-
ened houses and every place of public ac-
commodation.

The exposition has been a great ad-
vertisement for Augusta and brought the city
to the attention of the people in all parts
of the country.

Many of the most prominent and distin-
guished southerners have visited the great
show. Next week Vice President Adlai
Stevenson and the distinguished cabinet
officers, senators and congressmen are com-
ing from Washington. President Patrick
Walsh, Mayor J. H. Alexander, Mr. C. H.
Cohen and Mr. James J. Jackson left
o'clock this afternoon for the capital city
to visit the fair here. It is probable
that the influence of these gentlemen will
be potent in inducing President Cleveland to
join the party. They will leave Wash-
ington Sunday night, arriving in Au-
gusta Monday afternoon at 4
o'clock. Besides the vice president and
his wife Secretaries Herbert and
Morton, Senators Parker and Blackburn,
Senators Springer and Black, of
Illinois, are positively coming.

The colored people are giving their sup-
port to the exposition and are going to do
justice to themselves.

here and everywhere for the great good he
has accomplished.

Colored Exposition.

Following the close of the exposition next
Thursday, on Monday, the 18th, the colored
exposition will open. It is being gotten up
on a large scale and will be a most credit-
able show. The object of the exposition is
now to prove the advancement the
negroes have made in the past thirty years
in agricultural, mechanical arts, at school and
in educational matters.

It will principally be a state exposition,
but it will make a fine display.

The dates are from December 18th to De-
cember 23rd, inclusive.

The Atlanta university, Clark university,
and all colored high schools will make ex-
tensive art exhibits and the children of the
Georgia State College Industrial college, of
the Tuskegee Normal school, of Tuskegee,
Ala., one of the finest colored institutions
of learning in the world, will make ex-
tensive art exhibits and the colored students
will occupy a large space, and Booker T.
Washington, president of that school,
will make the opening address of the expo-
sition.

The exposition is being worked up by
Rev. C. I. Walker and Editor Silas X.
Floyd, of The Sentinel, and they deserve
special credit for the interest they have
taken in the exposition, for they are laboring
hard and earnestly to gratify their wishes
to carry the show through to success.

Another feature of the exposition will be a
bicycle tournament open for all the colored
wheelmen of the state.

The colored people are giving their sup-
port to the exposition and are going to do
justice to themselves.

George G. Fargo.

The furniture, carpet and rug exhibit of
this gentleman is the handsomest thing of
the kind at the exposition. It embraces rare
specimens from everything in the house-
hold furniture and is not an article
of small value. These articles are
selected by the Greenville Manufacturing Com-
pany from the various hard woods that
abound in South Carolina and Georgia.
There is no factory in the South that
can equal the quality of these articles
and our own artistic work. The hand-
carving is simply superb and many visitors
can hardly be induced to believe that the
furniture displayed is the product of South
Carolina and skill. Mr. John Hart,
who is the leading factor in this enterprise,
supervises the exhibit personally and those
who have seen the pieces of furniture
will be convinced that he would prove
a jewel to any manufacturing community.
He knows the resources of the south and in
his line of work is one of the most skillful
and experienced carvers. The hand-carved
carpets and hard woods were shipped north
from North Carolina. This was converted
into furniture and returned to the southern
market at a profit. The Greenville Manufacturing
Company places the same goods on the market
both ways, to say nothing of the high
standard of workmanship of the northern manufacturer
for high labor and other expenses.
Our furniture dealers all over Georgia would
do well to patronize such enterprises as the
Greenville Manufacturing Company.

The Solid Havana.

Messrs. Danforth & Willard's superb cigar
and tobacco exhibit at the exposition bear
all of the honors. Messrs. Danforth & Wil-
lard are the widest known cigar and tobacco
manufacturers in the country. Their
products are of the highest quality and
are sold in every part of the country.

The exposition judges so awarded the prize
and this is an additional plume in the cap
of the winning firm. The Solid Havana
has taken a place in the market that seems
to be impregnable. Dealers who had
once seen to think that other 5-cent cigar
could take its place and orders are
coming in from all parts of the country.

The manufacturers of this cigar very sensibly put the money in the stock
and not in the labors and boxes—com-
bining the qualities of both fragrance
and aroma sought after by connoisseurs.

The filler is absolutely solid Havana tobacco
to the core. Every cigar is filled with
the best Havana tobacco and the
filler is solid Havana tobacco.

These cigars are smoked every where
and are popular with all classes of people.
They are sold in every part of the country.

The Solid Havana, as it is a leader and
the colored people are giving their sup-
port to the exposition and are going to do
justice to themselves.

The Highest Award.

Messrs. Thomas & Barton, the great
music house of Augusta, was awarded
the highest evidence of distinction at the
exposition took a silver medal.

This is but one of the many brilliant
awards given to the colored people
at the exposition. The colored people
have agreed to give a 1-cent-a-mile rate on
Monday. A large number of military from
the colored people have been invited
to come to Augusta and attend the
Augusta military as a special escort to Vice
President Stevenson, and a large number
of colored people are invited to the
inauguration.

The special attraction for the entertainment
and entertainment of the visitors is a mag-
nificent display of the manufacturing,
industrial and mineral resources of
Georgia, Carolina and the South. There
is a show worth any one's time to travel hun-
dreds of miles to see, for it is an education-
al and artistic pleasure. The collection
of the products of the farms and
versified manufactures are of the finest,
and such an exhibition has never been ex-
hibited before. The exposition surpasses
and eclipses all of Augusta's past efforts
and has incalculable good to the city.

The colored people are largely
due to President Patrick Walsh, who has
labored untiringly in this work for Augus-
ta, and he has given it such advertisement
as never before. The colored people are
achieved for them, and he is highly prais-
ed for his services. He is receiving the
compliments of the press and the people

Standard Cash Register.

Messrs. T. W. White, Jr. & Co., representing
the Southern Cash Register Company, have
made one of the biggest hits of any
of the exhibits at the exposition.

Their display of Standard Cash registers is
capturing the attention of every business man
passing through the building. The machine
is an innovation and commands itself at
first glance. It would be impossible in a
notice of this kind to give a description
of the machine's capabilities, but suffice it to
say that it has already been adopted by
competitors to the Standard and registered
a large number of sales, at doubtless
the market. All first-class business men
now realize that a cash register is absolutely
indispensable, but heretofore they
have been so expensive that the lux-
ury of possessing one could be afford-
ed only by a few. The Standard
comes to the rescue. It satisfies
all the demands of the purchaser and costs
about one-fifth as much. In other words,
you can get a handsome Standard Cash
Register at from \$3 to \$35. The Southern
Cash Register Company is composed entirely
of southern capital, Messrs. C. H. Behne &

Prepared by Scott & Sons, Chemists,
New York. Sold by all druggists.

WE CANNOT SPARE

healthy flesh—nature never
burdens the body with too
much sound flesh. Loss of
flesh usually indicates poor
assimilation, which causes the
loss of the best that's in food,
the fat-forming element.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypo-
phosphites contains the very
essence of all foods. In no other
form can so much nutrition be
taken and assimilated. Its
range of usefulness has no limita-
tion where weakness exists.

Prepared by Scott & Sons, Chemists,
New York. Sold by all druggists.

mime performance, trying to create the im-
pression that he could not talk. He did it
but he had been heard to speak
quite plainly on other occasions and the judge
found him.

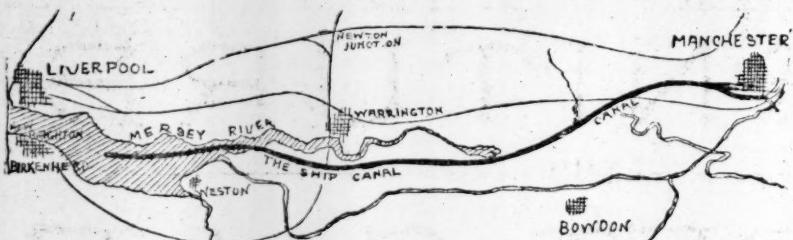
A GREAT SHIP CANAL

Vessels Now Can Go Right into Manchester.

THE WATERWAY IS FIFTY MILES LONG

It Is One of the Engineering Feats of the Age—It Is So Wide That Two Ships Can Pass.

December 7th was the date fixed for the official opening of the Manchester canal. This is one of the engineering feats of the day. The new canals of our own time are the results of modern progress and spring directly from the large and extended commerce of the present century. This commerce has produced the great ocean-going steamships—"the shuttles of commerce"—and it has been to facilitate the movement of these ships that the deep that the great modern canals have been constructed. Some have been made to connect two seas and thus shorten the distance on important lines of traffic. This was the object of the Suez canal and the canal at Corinth, which was lately opened; the same intention has led to the project of a canal at Panama. In other cases, incorporation has in hand will no doubt im-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE MANCHESTER CANAL PASSES.

these waterways have been made to bring our modern civilization to the sea, the large and important cities. The American canal had this motive as its principal aim; the St. Petersburg and Cronstadt canal was made to convert the Russian capital into a port for sea-going ships which was Peter the Great's original plan when he founded the city. It would be correct enough to say that the Clyde has been converted into a canal, which is more than half way to a great port. The Manchester ship canal is intended to bring the larger ships of commerce to the city of Manchester and an interesting account of it is given in a recent New York Herald.

We present a bird's eye view of the whole country traversed by the canal, which from the sea to Manchester dock, of which we also give an illustration, is about fifty miles.

The Manchester ship canal is twenty-six feet deep, the same in this respect as the Suez canal, so that any ship coming by the latter route from India, China or Australia will be able to pass on without having to go to the docks of Manchester. The fall depends on two locks, one extends to a width of 120 feet at the bottom, this being forty-seven feet six inches more than the original width of the Suez canal, which will allow of two of the largest ships passing each other wherever they may chance to meet. The ground through which this great work had to be carried out is very like the land between the River Sald and Suez; four important lines of railway cross it requiring four high level viaducts to be constructed. Six swinging bridges and a high level cantilever one, at Latchford, had to be made for public roads to pass. The Bridgewater canal crosses the line, and this had to be arranged for. The construction of the large and costly works must be added to the expense of the canal, which has reached a total of \$75,000,000. Seventy-five thousand dollars was at first spent in obtaining the act of parliament. This initiatory expenditure was owing to the strong opposition that was shown by the corporation, which was then the chief power in the state, and it is reported that it cost them on their side a larger sum even than that just named.

The Lock System.
The most interesting feature of the canal is its system of locks. These raise the canal to the increased height of the ground as it goes along, and end at the docks in Manchester with the water on the same level as the Irwell at that place, so that the vessels can pass right through without any thing like the general level of the city. To accomplish this five sets of locks were necessary. The first are at Eastham, at the entrance of the canal. These preserve the height of the water the same as it is at Mersey. This level continues to Latchford, a distance of twenty-one miles, where the next set of locks occur. These are the lowest, being only six inches, and this is preserved for seven and one-half miles, to Irwell, where another set of locks raises the level sixteen feet higher. At Barton, two miles further on, the locks there give fifteen feet more of a rise, and this is continued to near the docks at Manchester, where a place called Barton is the last, which produce a rise of thirteen feet more, which will be the height of the water in the docks. This will be sixty feet six inches above high water at Liverpool.

The moving of the lock gates, and the opening and closing of the sluices of the locks, is done by hydraulic power, driven by engines at the side of the canal. The opening or shutting of the gates or turning of the waves of the sluices is done by merely moving a small lever, which the attendant does as easily with the slightest push of one hand; with such facilities the passing of the locks is done with the least possible loss of time. The engines will supply electric light, so that the locks can be brightly illuminated, and the tariff light, instead of being ended, is hardy begun.

gates are open, and the barges on the Bridgewater canal can pass over.

When a ship has to pass below, these gates are closed, so that the water in the canal and the tank does not run out, and by hydraulic machinery the tank is then turned till it lies with the water in it at right angles to its former position over a long pier built in the middle of the lock canal bed. The ship is then passed on each side of the pier, the one on the south being eighteen feet in depth and the one on the north being twenty-six feet, both with ample space for larger ships to sail past. When there is no traffic below, the tank is then turned back, the gates opened and the bridge over canal communication can be resumed. The tank is in itself 700 tons weight, and with the water in it is 1,450 tons. There are sixty-four rollers, each two feet eight inches long, which move upon a circular roller path; it upon this that the tank turns; this, as already stated, is with the water in the tank, so that the locks, will be done by hydraulic power, so that the whole will work quickly and easily. The first canal aqueduct and the first swing aqueduct having come into existence at this spot ought to give Barton an historical association to all connected with the navigation profession. There is a swing bridge for ordinary traffic over the canal at this place.

The Docks at Manchester.

The docks at Manchester are finished and are filled as far as the Mode Wheel locks with the water of the Irwell, which, it may be remarked, is not a very savory fluid, but the sewerage scheme which the Manchester corporation has in hand will no doubt im-

prove this condition of things. In saying that the docks are finished, it ought to be noted that the quays that form them are completed, but only for taking cargoes, as well as sheds and warehouses to receive them, have not as yet come into existence.

The canal at the docks has been widened out, and shows a broad sheet of water; altogether there is said to be 114 acres of water space. The object of this is to enable the river to receive shipping to port and in, and at the same time to be able to utilize the banks on each side as quays.

Chest Protectors.
Made of best flannel, chamois skin and felt. Excellent to protect the chest during winter; regular health and life preservers. Price 40, 50, 60, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Alcohol Stoves.

Just things for warming water in a hurry, heating curling irons or the baby's food; nice, neat and handy. Price 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

Liniments.
All kinds, for rheumatism, neuralgia; every kind made. Genuine pain cures and health restorers. Price 18 and 35c.

Plasters.

All kinds, all makes, all sizes. Dr. Palmer's Electric Plasters are the best; price 10c.

Thermometers.

You need these to test the temperature. We have them in abundance. Price 25 and 35c.

Liquor Flasks.

Some very handsome, also silver and covered with Russian leather. You need one of these. Price 66, 75, 85c, \$1.25.

Rye Whisky, Pure Rock Candy & Tolu.

The best tonic, appetizer and remedy for bronchial and lung diseases. Price 75c for large bottle.

Tolu and Honey Cough Mixture.

Dr. Palmer's, the old reliable; the best cough medicine ever discovered; never fails. Price 25 and 50c per large bottle.

Compound Dovers & Quinine Tablets.

"Jacobs;" a certain remedy for colds and winter fevers; handsomely bottled. Price 25c per bottle.

Quinine Pills.

Sugar Coated, made by Jno. Wyeth & Bro. Excellent for neuralgia, chilly feelings, etc. Price in bottles containing 100 each; 1-grain, 30c; 2-grain, 40c; 3-grain, 50c; 4-grain, 65c; 5-grain, 75c. Waranted the best.

Beef, Wine and Iron.

A superb building-up and flesh-making tonic. Price 25, 50 and 67c per bottle.

Bitters.

Brown's Iron, 68c. All others at similar low prices.

Glycerine and White Roses.

"Jacobs;" a superb perfumed application for beautifying the face; better than any other preparation. Price 25c per bottle; screw top. Very elegant.

Camphor Ice.

All know what this is. We have several kinds; 8, 10 and 20c.

A Disappointed Democrat.

From The Richmond Times.

This conviction about Mr. Cleveland's views is a very great disappointment to us and will be a very great surprise to a large body of democrats. It is true that Mr. Cleveland holds the sentiments of a majority of his party; if he holds these views, but he is certainly not voicing the sentiments of those who believe that all citizens should be treated with equal and exact justice under the laws.

We confess to extreme chagrin at reaching the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is not for tariff for revenue only, but a modified protectionist. His doctrines, if this be true, are not the doctrines which the country wants, and the tariff fight, instead of being ended, is hardly begun.

Gold in the South.

From The St. Louis Republic.

As a result of the repeal of the Sherman law several new gold mines have been opened up south and a number of old ones are being worked more thoroughly than they were before.

Georgia claims to be the banner gold-producing state of the south. One mine in Cherokee county has netted its owners in the last two years about \$100,000, and until recently it was only indifferently worked. A shaft now being sunk has paid its way, and arrangements have been made for the erection of another stamp mill. The Georgia and Mining Journal gives a favorable report on quite a number of new gold mining enterprises in Georgia and the Carolinas.

California, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada are reporting great increases. If Europe thinks it can knock us with a single standard there is a big mistake somewhere.

A GOOD SELECTION.—Mr. W. B. Sheldon has taken charge of the accounts of the Klein-Moore-Draper Company. They are fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Sheldon, as he is considered one of the most expert accountants in the city.

AN INCOME TAX.

From The Canton Advance.

An income tax would fall proportionately on the south, but the great bulk of the sum raised by such a tax would fall where it would do the most harm and cause the most interests have reaped immense profits as the result of republican legislation. Taking into consideration that fact, an income tax is the most impracticable tax that could be levied, if not only on those who are the best able to pay, but on those who are the beneficiaries of all recent economic legislation.

Hawkes' Gold Glasses.

The finest and best-known glasses in the United States. No charge for exchanging 12 Whitehall street.

Imported Gin \$1.90 per gallon. E. A. Franklin

60 Decatur st.

Dec 3-Im tues sun

100 ft. wide.

Large iron tank, 24 feet long and 25 feet

wide, capable of containing a depth of 6 feet of water, has been made.

The ends of this tank have

lock gates, which can be opened

and shut. There are also similar lock gates on the canal. When no ships are passing in the great canal below all the

gates are open, and the barges on the Bridgewater canal can pass over.

When a ship has to pass below, these gates are closed, so that the water in the canal and the tank does not run out, and by hydraulic machinery the tank is then turned till it lies with the water in it at right angles to its former position over a long pier built in the middle of the lock canal bed. The ship is then passed on each side of the pier, the one on the south being eighteen feet in depth and the one on the north being twenty-six feet, both with ample space for larger ships to sail past. When there is no traffic below, the tank is then turned back, the gates opened and the bridge over canal communication can be resumed. The tank is in itself 700 tons weight, and with the water in it is 1,450 tons. There are sixty-four rollers, each two feet eight inches long, which move upon a circular roller path; it upon this that the tank turns; this, as already stated, is with the water in the tank, so that the locks, will be done by hydraulic power, so that the whole will work quickly and easily. The first canal aqueduct and the first swing aqueduct having come into existence at this spot ought to give Barton an historical association to all connected with the navigation profession. There is a swing bridge for ordinary traffic over the canal at this place.

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Very elegant.

Camphor Ice.

All know what this is. We have several kinds; 8, 10 and 20c.

A FEW FAVORITE REMEDIES:

Alcock's Porous Plasters

Allen's Lung Balsam

Ayer's Germ Cure

Ayer's Sarsapilla

Ayer's Vick's Vicks

Benson's Capelin Plasters

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES AND PREVENTS
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza,
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the
Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,
BHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, & BREATHING

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. All internal pains, cramps, or pain in the bowels, etc., will be relieved rapidly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other maladies so rapidly and effectually as Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.
HAVE LONG BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE BEST CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DROUGHT, CONSTIPATION, DISSOLUTION, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.
Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO.
32 Warren street, New York.

Edgewood Ave, Theater

Two nights, commencing December 11th. Matinee Tuesday.

THE EMINENT ARTISTE,
KATE CLAXTON,
PRESENTING AN ELABORATE REVIVAL OF

The Two Orphans.
SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY.

NEW COSTUMES.
Sale of seats open Saturday morning at Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets.

Next attraction, "Peck's Bad Boy."

Edgewood Avenue Theater, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 14th, 15th, 16th. Matines Thursday and Saturday.

ATKINSON'S COMEDY COMPANY — IN —

"PEGK'S BAD BOY."

Under the management of Fred P. Wilson. A brand new version. More fun, larger company, better dancers and singers.

The funniest Dutch comedian, Harry West.

Songs, music, new songs, medleys and specialties.

With comedians, pretty women, bewitching dancers.

Special arrangement of the charming souffle, Miss Mary Eddyson.

Our governor's quartet. Everything new, bright and cheerful.

Night price, 25, 35 and 50c. Matinee price, 15 and 35c. Sale of seats at Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Decatur.

DECIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 11th and 12th. Matinee Tuesday.

THE GREAT SINGING COMEDIAN,

CHAUNCY OLCOTT

Supported by Augustus Piton's Co. in

the Greatest Irish Comedy Dramas

"MAVOURNEEN."

HEAR OLCOTT SING:

"MY MOLLY,"

"SHE AND I TOGETHER"

AND "MAVOURNEEN."

New Scenery! New Costumes! A Perfect Production!

Wednesday and Thursday, December 13 and 14. Matinee Thursday.

Barnabee, Karl & Macdonald's

ROBIN HOOD OPERA CO.

Presenting the Greatest of Comic Operas

ROBIN HOOD

60 GREAT ARTISTS 60

Carload of Special Scenes. Superb Chorus. Thirty-five. Superior Orchestra. Notwithstanding the unusual cost of this production, regular prices will prevail.

Dec 9 tf

Friday and Saturday, December 15 and 16. Matinees Saturday at 2:30 p.m.

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY

An Event that will make you smile

OH! HO-HO-HA-HA! HOLD ON TO YOUR BUTTONS.

CHAS. FROHMAN'S CO.

— IN —

THE MASKED BALL

The funniest play by a funny man. A laugh-producing series of domestic situations. The huge laughing comedy success.

sun wed thur fri sat

OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday and Thursday, December 13 and 14. ENGAGEMENT OF

ANNIE ABBOTT!

"THE LITTLE GEORGIA MAGNET."

— THE —

GREATEST PHENOMENON

Since the Christian Era.

Two hours of inexplicable mystery, "FOOD FOR THOUGHT." Instructive, Entertaining Amusing.

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

Cheney's Expectorant

Will cure your Cough.

UNIFORM FREIGHTS.

There Will Be a Movement for a Single Basis of Classification.

SECRETARY POPE TALKS ABOUT IT

One Price.

Plain Figures.

An Interesting Interview About a Most Interesting Subject—Railroads North and South Will Agree.

The promise of a uniform classification of freights in America is encouraging. Speaking along this line, Mr. A. Pope, secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, said yesterday:

"This question is now in the hands of a committee, consisting of the presidents of representatives from each of the great freight traffic associations of the country, to-wit: The trunk lines, the Central Traffic Association, the western, the New England, the Southern Railway and Steamship lines.

"This committee, acting under the authority and approval of the respective associations, met again at a meeting to be held in New York on the 19th of December, its work of revising and unifying the different freight classifications now in use, with the purpose of compiling therefrom a uniform classification.

"Additional meetings will be held from time to time as frequently as the other associations desire, until the committee will permit until the revision and compilation is completed, when the results accomplished will be in due course submitted in printed form to the different associations represented and their approval asked, and if so approved, a date for final adoption will doubtless be fixed.

"The work of accomplishing such uniformity was commenced on a similar basis in 1889 by a similar committee, of which many of the members of the present committee were likewise members. Much patient labor at sessions covering nearly two years was employed and a comprehensive classification was formulated. It did not prove, however, satisfactory, and application of one or two important northern lines, whose assent was essential, and, therefore, it failed of adoption. The matter has been now revived under conditions that insure the cooperation of the lines that formerly objected, and no doubt the committee's work will be successful.

"The importance of uniform freight classification throughout the entire country is believed to be self-evident. A sufficient number of classes will doubtless be employed to enable articles of like kind and value to be properly classified so as to ensure equitable rate treatment, and also to cover the variable values, forms and conditions of traffic of the country, as the product of its mines, forests, fields and manufacturers.

"Wherever, within a particular section of country, there exists or occurs specific products for the transportation of which the rates established for the different classes under the said classification should appear inappropriate, the right to use properly uniform commodity rates will doubtless be granted.

"The advantages that will accrue from such a classification are: To the railroads or other carriers, concentration of various articles of freight in harmoniously adjusted classes and the transportation thereof at rates that can be more easily and equitably adjusted than where differing classifications would allow; a low minimum of the number of articles on which special rates are required to be made, and an ability to obtain better rates and revenue generally on traffic without injury to the commercial interests, greater ease in quoting and making of through rates of transportation, the wider extension of areas of territory, with the greater assurance of protection of tariff rates as named in the bills of lading, and greater freedom from overcharge in the delivery, and consequently, greater freedom from resulting claims.

"To the public the greater advantages would appear to be the largely improved condition under which existing areas of territory could be reached, and also extended, and, assuming that, to a very large degree, if not wholly, such uniform classification would be made applicable to local as well as competitive traffic of the various railroads. The discriminative conditions applying to the various traffic that are often alleged to exist would, when relieved, the greater degree of accuracy with which the cost of transportation could be gauged as a factor in the business of producers, manufacturers, sellers and purchasers throughout the entire country; the better understanding of the circumstances of competition between different localities and sections as between manufacturers and retailers in like classes of traffic, because of such conditions of uniformity and the greater degree of readiness with which rates of transportation, as quoted and contracted in the bills of lading can be protected and overcharges prevented.

"That such attempt at obtaining uniformity has already received is illustrated in the recommendations contained in the various reports of the interstate commerce commission for the past several years of its existence, and in the constant reductions in the number of freight classifications used throughout the country during the past fifteen years, there are now remaining only four major classifications, namely, the Western, the Southern, the New England and the Northern, the latter being divided into lines north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi river, and with certain modifications, in the New England states; the Western, used west of the Mississippi river, and the Southern, Railway and Steamship Association, used south of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi river. The constant and rapid growth of interchanging traffic between the three sections thus described has been considered an additional reason for endeavoring to attain the uniformity of freight classification that is now sought."

Mr. Pope is chairman of the committee representing the interests of southern railroads in this business. He has been prominently connected with the movement with it along all the time.

Hawke's Gold Spectacles

will make an elegant present for mother, father, grandmother or grandfather. An immense line of every conceivable kind at A. K. Hawke's, 12 Whitehall street.

THE RICHELIEU.

Its Parisian Diners Attracting Great Attention.

The Parisian diners at the "Richelieu" have met with such great favor and so many applications have been made for board that the proprietors have determined to serve a regular meal daily and take boarders by the week and month. The price for regular board will be \$8 per week. Special rates by the month. This intelligence gratifying to many Atlantians, no doubt, who avail themselves of the excellent accommodations of this already popular place.

Norwood Institute.

Norwood Institute occupies one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. Its four large buildings were not constructed for school purposes, but are handsome private residences, permanent homes, combining the charm and variety of two or three large houses. Every facility is provided for the cultivation of tastes and talents under masters of the highest qualifications. The opportunities for general culture afforded by the capital of the United States are utilized to the utmost for the pupils of this school. Students may enter any college, for the conservatories of France, or for foreign travel, and can pursue a full collegiate course at the institute. A special and comprehensive course is given in elocution and physical culture. The many languages are so taught as to be used with ease in the pursuit of studies abroad. The literature and history of each great nation are studied in their original language. A just account can be given of Norwood Institute without reference to the thoroughness of its preliminary training and the deference paid to custom in the choice of courses. Knowledge of the English language and its mechanics is deemed fundamental.

Angostura Bitters endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness. Dr. J. G. B. Siegent & Sons, sole manufacturers. Ask your druggist.

Hawke's Gold Spectacles.

would make a beautiful Christmas present. 12 Whitehall street.

Irishman's Joke

The farthing was coined to enable the Scotchman to be generous, suggests to one that the word "Bargain" was coined by some droll dealer to make it appear that he was liberal to prodigality. If terms used were in reality accurate, business would be conducted at a loss. But the word does no harm so long as you trade with your head, eyes and fingers. The fundamental facts about this store are sufficiently known to guide you past the prevailing advertising nonsense and verbosity.

THAT THE STORE CONTAINS THE MOST LIBERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE IN THE COMMONWEALTH THAT ITS METHODS OF RETAILING ARE THE MOST PROGRESSIVE, THOUGH NOT YET PERFECT. THAT THE PECUNIARY ADVANTAGES OF THE TRADES ARE BEST AIDED BY THE LARGEST TRADING PLACE.

The December story of the store will be told in the daily papers, but a better way is to come. In all the years of our clothing experience, time has not been when suits and overcoats were so easily at the command of the retail buyer. Every feature of modern storekeeping is employed in your behalf.

Settled Policy

One
Governed

This clothing business—the goods must at all times be the best the market produces, and the prices under the usual run. This conception of our obligation to the public has created a constituency greater by far than any competitor in the town can claim.

Eads-Keel Co.

25% OFF!

You know what a reduction this means. One-fourth off the regular price of any and all goods in our house. The goods must go. We must have money. Profits out of the question. Early in the season we purchased 20 pieces each of a fine Clay Worsted and Black Cheviots. The price they have been selling for was \$30.00. These goods are well worth this money, but they must go with the balance of our stock.

SPECIAL PRICE

For one week—Suits made to order in any style, Sack or Cutaway Coat—

\$20 00 \$20 00

See these goods—Never before have we offered such great values:

Our \$25.00 Suits go for \$18.75.

Our \$20.00 Suits go for \$15.00.

Our \$6.00 Pants go for \$4.50.

Our \$5.00 Pants go for \$3.75.

Everything made to order with a guarantee to fit and please.

Order your clothes for the Holidays now. You never have, you never will, get the same values as you do at

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THE LEADING TAILORS

8 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Open Evenings Until 9 O'clock.

IN A FEW DAYS

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Will Take Stock

For two weeks they will sell anything in their stock for less money than the same goods can be bought anywhere. Their stock is much too large to attempt an inventory until a large bulk of it is sold.

HOLIDAY

GIFTS.

Don't spend your money for trash, but come to OUR CHRISTMAS SALE, and get something of value that will give comfort and pleasure, so the receiver will long remember the donor.

WE GUARANTEE

That you can buy NICE, NEW, FRESH GOODS from us for less than you can buy auction and bankrupt odds and ends. We will sell everything as leaders. Silks, Woolen Dress Goods, Black Goods, Cloaks, Capes, Jackets, Blankets, Comforts, Eiderdown Quilts, White Spreads, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mittens, Fancy Goods, Novelties, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Jewelry, Soaps, Knit Caps, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Stamped Linens, Shawls, Domestics, Ginghams, Pants Goods, Flannels, etc.

Short lengths in Silk Velvets and Wool Dress Goods.

You can own any of these short lengths for less than half original value. Many of these short lengths are quite enough for a dress.

We don't deny the fact that we are doing the biggest Glove, Hosiery, Handkerchief and Underwear trade in the city. Prices always talk. Don't let your neighbor get the best of you. Come early.

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